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Relief Costs 25 Billions; Ulster Resignings Denied; Track Parking Ban Urged

The World's Day—April 26, 1943

Washington: Work Relief Cost $24,829,629,000

Work relief expenditures, totaled $24,829,692,000 for Federal, State, local governments in the United States during the decade from January, 1933, to December, 1942, the Social Security Board disclosed. Largest single sum was for the WPA, $9,042,928,000. [Page 8.]

OPA made thousands of salesmen and others outside of the East eligible for C gasoline rations up to 720 miles a month, a maximum increase of 250 miles a month. OPA said it had been enabled to increase these gas rations through an increase in tire quotas from Rubber Director William M. Jeffers.

Formation of an international organization to finance the tremendous task of rehabilitating the war devastated regions is the next postwar proposal expected to be advanced to the United Nations by the United States. Government experts are reported to be working on a preliminary draft of the rehabilitation plan to be put forward when conferences on currency stabilization have been concluded.

House Republicans named a 33-man committee to study domestic issues that will confront the nation after the war. [Page 10.]

A $7,246,000 deficiency appropriation bill amended to provide payment of $50 a month to Civil Aeronautics trainees taking or awaiting Army courses was passed by the Senate and returned to the House.

President Roosevelt, in a proclamation which praised merchant marine seamen for maintaining overseas shipments, called upon the nation to observe May 22 as National Maritime Day through the display of the flag.

In Europe: Ulster Premier Denies Resignations

Premier John Miller Andrews of Northern Ireland denied Saturday's announcement that two of his cabinet ministers, Deputy Prime Minister Sir Basil Brooke and Attorney General James MacDermott had resigned. He said he had called a meeting of his Unionist Party for April 28.

Ammunition and weapons were seized in raids on two private homes in Belfast, the Royal Ulster constabulary announced. Several persons were questioned.

Premier Mussolini has appointed seven more members to the Directorate of the Fascist Party, according to the Berlin Radio which listed the new members as: Antonio Aghemo, Giuseppe Cabella, Fernando Feliciani, Luigi Emanualo Gianturco, Luigi Molino, Sergio Nannini, and Franz Pagliani.

Italian prisoners of war, in exchange for British prisoners who recently arrived in England, have been landed at the Adriatic port of Bari from two Italian hospital ships.

In Marseille people greet one another in whispers, for they are forbidden to stop and talk on the street, while in Paris the Germans are reported to have shot 30 Frenchmen for writing anti-Hitlerite slogans on the walls of houses.

A submarine built for the Fighting French at a shipyard in England has been presented to Admiral Philippe Auboyneau by a British Admiral, in the presence of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Martial law has been declared by the German occupation authorities in Vaago, North Norway, according to a Columbia Broadcasting System report, and local inhabitants have been forbidden to leave the city.

New England: R. I. Track Asked to Ban Parking

Narragansett race track officials were requested today by Rhode Island OPA Director Del Sesto to close their automobile parking lots. Police were also urged to ban parking near the track to halt motoring to the races.

A permanent policy of Federal taxation which would eliminate "uncertainty and confusion caused by annual changes in tax plans" was proposed today by Jay A. Phillips, Chairman of the American Institute of Accountants Committee on Federal Taxation. [Page 3]

Massachusetts legislative leaders today predicted that the 1943 General Court will prorogue by June 15, as they abandoned hope of ending the sessions by May 29, [Page 3.]

New England hotelmen, gathering for two-day clinic this week, today expressed optimism on summer season ahead, predicting that patrons will get to New England somehow, regardless of expense, to obtain much-needed rest. [Page 2.]

New Hampshire's Senate today voted 14 to 8 in favor of amending the Federal Constitution to prohibit a third term for President of the United States.

National: Admiral's Wife Sponsors New Carrier

The Intrepid, third giant aircraft carrier built at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company plant since Pearl Harbor, was sponsored several hours after it was floated off its graving dock building ways.

Strike reports came from two more sectors of the bituminous coal fields, Southwestern Pennsylvania and Southeastern Kentucky, as John L. Lewis continued to ignore the National War Labor Board's efforts to settle contract disputes affecting his 450,000 soft coal miners.

Americas: Cuba Calls 8,000 for War Training

Cuba called up the first 8,000 men from 21 to 25 chosen by the drawing of names who will receive four months' military training. Following that period they will return to civilian life as members of the enlisted reserve as another group of 8,000 begins training.

Canada: 'Meatless Tuesdays' Start on May 4

"Meatless Tuesdays" will begin in all Canadian public eating places on Tuesday, May 4, the Prices Board announced.

What a Bond Will Buy

By the Associated Press

Six steel helmets. Or—

Feed for 75 carrier pigeons for one month. Or—

One quarter of a Garand rifle.

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Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 8:07 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 5:17 a. m.

Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:08 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 5:15 a. m.

Average Wage In Bay State At All-Time High

Pay of $40.57 a week for industrial workers is reported by the Division of Labor Statistics.

Average wages in Massachusetts manufacturing industries reached the all-time record height of $40.57 a week in March, the State Division of Labor Statistics revealed today. The Division's survey covered 540,920 Bay State workers.

In contrast the monthly average for March of 1940 stood at $22.97, for March of 1941 at $26.36 and for March of 1942, at $33.53. Hence the increase over March of three years ago runs 76.6 per cent, over two years ago 53.9 per cent, and over last year 21 per cent.

Only once before has the $40 mark been reached—in last January, when the average climbed to $40.14. February saw a decline to $39.85. But last month brought an increase of 72 cents for the week, putting the pay check well above $40.

War Work First

Sixty-four per cent of the workers surveyed were engaged wholly or partially on war work. This group numbered 348,701. They were found in 962 plants. The survey covered in all 2,090 representative establishments employing the great majority of the wage earners.

Boston shows up as one of at least ten cities with average weekly earnings in manufacturing running over the average for the State. Boston hit $40.89. The peak of the published figures was recorded at Beverly with $53.90. Lynn had $48.45, Springfield $48.41, and Worcester $47.27.

But actually the highest pay by far doubtless occurred at Quincy. What the Quincy workers got is omitted from the State report to avoid disclosure of confidential information. The Fore River Ship Yard at Quincy is so dominantly the one big industry of Quincy that to give Quincy figures would practically be giving Fore River figures. The last month the Quincy average was reported for July of 1942. It then stood at $66.24.

Individual Industries

Highest earnings in individual industries are named as $50.47 in machine shop products, iron and steel $49.32, metal alloys, stampings, etc., $46.62 and foundry products $46.31. But here again the top pay is not disclosed, for unquestionally it goes to shipbuilding.

Boston's earnings last month were helped by an increase of 5 per cent in the total amount paid in wages in the shoe industry and of 10.6 per cent in its cotton mills. However a decrease in employment and pay roll was seen in Boston's foundries. On the other hand, Cambridge rubber plants reported a pay-roll advance of 7.2 per cent.

The six principal war industries of Massachusetts in March are listed by the State as electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, including radio, shipbuilding, woolen and worsted goods, foundry and machine shop products, machine and small working tools, and cotton goods.

$500,000 Labor Gift

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—American labor has contributed more than $500,000 to build 10 war relief projects for British workers, Irving Abramson, Chairman of the national Congress of Industrial Organizations' War Relief Committee, and Matthew Woll, President of the American Federation of Labor's United Nations relief, reported.

Rommel Retreats Under U. S. Attack; Russia Breaks Relations With Poles; Soft Coal Wage Crisis Faces Nation

Lewis defies NWLB and refuses to nominate member of mediation panel.

The soft coal wage dispute today reached a stage of crisis against the sober backdrop of America's effort to make its dikes hold the rising flood of inflation.

John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers President, continued to defy the mediation machinery of the National War Labor Board. Following his refusal to nominate a labor member on the three-man panel being set up by the NWLB to deal with the dispute, the Board is itself naming a labor member.

As the April 30 expiration date of the old wage contract neared, strikes spread in coal mines. The miners are protesting delays in wage increases estimated to run as high as $250,000,000 a year.

The mine operators, in newspaper advertisements, represented the "portal-to-portal" demand of the miners as an attempt to get around President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order freezing wages. Payment for travel time inside the mines is already figured in wage rates, the operators insisted.

Fact-Finding Panel

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The National War Labor Board pushed ahead with plans to set up a fact-finding, three-man panel to hear the soft coal wage dispute despite a refusal by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, to nominate a labor member of the panel.

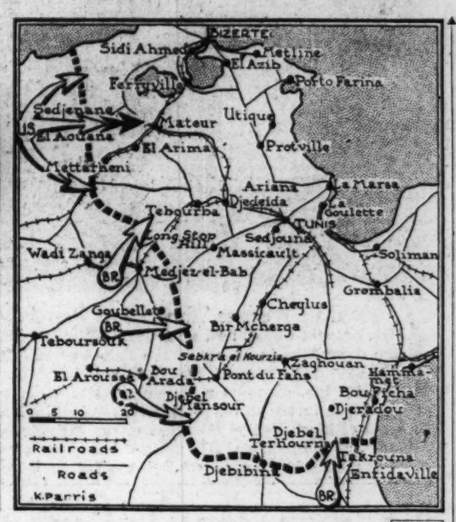
President Roosevelt, meanwhile, signed legislation extending for 30 days the Bituminous Coal Act setting minimum prices and defining certain fair trade practices in the soft coal industry.

K. C. Adams, press representative for Mr. Lewis, said that Mr. Lewis had no intention of accepting the invitation.

The NWLB had let it be known

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Wide World; By a Staff Artist



Allies Press On Relentlessly in Tunisia

Left: After detecting and exploding mines left by fleeing Axis troops, sappers of the British Eighth Army lay white tape and put up signs to mark a road for the oncoming troops. Right: Shifting battleline in Tunisia shows how British, American, and French armies are pressing forward relentlessly. Black arrow at left shows where Germans are reported to have begun a general withdrawal in the face of American attacks.

Moscow Accuses Poles of German Ties; Soviet Drive Plotted by Night Scouting

MOSCOW, April 26 (AP)—Soviet Russia severed relations with the Polish Government in exile yesterday, accusing it of being in league with the Germans in carrying out a "hostile campaign" against the Soviet Union in connection with the reported executions of several thousand Polish officers near Smolensk.

Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff handed the Polish Ambassador a firm note, denouncing the Polish Government, the news agency Tass reported. It charged the Poles with carrying on a hostile campaign against the Soviet Union along the same lines as the recent German propaganda diatribe, accusing the Russians of murdering 10,000 Polish officers near Smolensk. The Russian note flatly charged that the Germans had killed the Polish officers.

"The Polish Government, to please Hitler's tyranny, deals a treacherous blow to the Soviet Union," Molotoff's note said. "The Soviet Government is aware that this hostile campaiagn against the Soviet Union was undertaken by the Polish Government in order to exert pressure for the purpose of wresting from it the territorial concessions at the expense of the interests of the Soviet Ukraine, Soviet Byelo-Russia and Soviet Lithuania.

Following is the text of the note from Mr. Molotoff to Tadeusz Romer, Ambassador of the Polish Government in exile, and published today by Tass:

"The Soviet Government considers the recent behavior of the Polish Government with regard to the U. S. S. R. as entirely abnormal, violating all regulations and standards of relations between two allied states. The slanderous campaign hostile to the Soviet Union launched by German fascists in connection with the murder of Polish officers, which they themselves committed in the Smolensk area on territory occupied by German troops, was at once taken up by the Polish Government and is being

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

U. S.-Finnish Break Expected in Sweden

By the Associated Press

According to Stockholm reports, the United States and Finland were near an open break. Helsingfors dispatches showed that there was little possibility of modification in the Finnish policy which would ease the critical situation arising between the two Governments over the week end.

The Finnish people were stated to be deeply disturbed at the prospect of a rupture in the diplomatic relations with Washington.

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 26—Both sides in the battle of Russia have great tank forces spread out along the front in process of forming massive columns concentrated on major sectors.

There is no real lull in the east front. Local engagements continue to be fierce, although the areas involved may be small.

The great battles of the spring and summer campaign are developing now from constant skirmishes, attacks and counterattacks, artillery duels, and bombings.

Here from various dispatches is a rough picture of the Soviet-German war on land.

First, reconnaissances and hunts for prisoners. The Red Army wants to know what the Germans are planning locally and frontally, and the officers send out special troops in the night time to get prisoners.

Search for "Tongues"

Last year the Soviets discovered from a high-ranking prisoner of the German plan to strike Moscow from the east via the Volga regions with the Baku drive secondary.

Every Soviet scout dreams of catching such a "big fish" or bringing in a humbler prisoner who can give information regarding the whereabouts of important officers on the front.

In Red Army parlance prisoners caught for information purposes are called "Yazyki"—tongues. Men sent out to get prisoners stay behind enemy lines until they are successful. These specialists take no part in massed battles but wait in reserve, some of them at the direct disposal of the divisional command.

Second, skirmishes improve positions often in a literal sense. The end of the last offensive may have left the Russians in boggy spots which became untenable with

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

President Is Censor Of Stories About Tour

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor and one of nine newspapermen covering President Roosevelt's trip to Mexico and his tour of military centers

ABOARD PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL, Somewhere in United States—More notes from a correspondent's-eye view of a Presidential wartime inspection tour.

The Commander in Chief personally censored all stories about the trip except while he was in Mexico.

Although Stephen T. Early, White House Press Secretary, had given the dispatches a preliminary reading, Mr. Roosevelt reviewed every piece of copy.

Frankly, we didn't know what was going to happen with all the fine—well, pretty fine—words we had put together, but it didn't. Although Mr. Roosevelt has quite a suppressionist urge, as witness his locating the refugee conference at inaccessible, war-censored Bermuda and his "invitation" to editors not to do much reporting of the coming food conference at Hot Springs, Va., not a correspondent on the train has a single complaint about his actions as Censor in Chief.

Opinions Not Deleted

It was evident that only matters of security were considered. There were no deletions involving opinion or interpretation on the part of correspondents. Out of all of the thousands of words of copy, the President made only two changes affecting four or five words. Bert Andrews of the New York Herald Tribune had referred to Mr. Roosevelt's last previous visit to Warm Springs, Ga., as taking place on Nov. 31, 1941. "What!" the President exclaimed to Mr. Early, who thought somebody at least had revealed the date for the invasion of Europe, "Doesn't the Herald Tribune know there are only 30 days in November?"

Mr. Roosevelt fixed it to read Dec. 1. The correct date is Nov. 30.

When dispatches covering the first part of the inspection were being written, it had been intended to release them after arrival in Monterrey, Mexico, with the result that they all at first contained references to Mexico which subsequently had to be deleted. Inadvertently, I failed to take out a phrase referring to the Rio Grande. The President caught it. He is a good censor and a liberal one.

In view of President-Elect Hoover's pre-inauguration trip to South America and President Roosevelt's travels to distant waters and distant lands, it seems almost unbelievable that little more than 30 years ago Americans warmly debated the impropriety of the Chief Executive so much as

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Bermuda Refugee Conference Expands Program of 1938

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor attending the Bermuda Conference

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 26—The problem of adding new millions of homeless persons to those provided for by the 1938 Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees is the main burden of the present Bermuda conference.

The 1938 conference of 31 nations at Evian, France, called by President Roosevelt, dealt with the political refugees from Germany and Austria. A year later the Executive Committee from this group met in Washington and extended its concern to Sudeten refugees.

Since the war's beginning the United Nations and neutral governments represented at Evian have established no official refugee policy. It is the purpose of the present Bermuda Conference to make recommendations for a program which can be effected as soon as possible by a revised Intergovernmental Committee.

France's position in the matter is one of the more delicate, difficult questions which are bound to come before the Bermuda Conference before it adjourns some time next week. According to Mr. Osbert Peake, British Undersecretary of State for Home Affairs, France at present is unrepresented on the Intergovernmental Committee.

European refugees now number millions. Hundreds of thousands have found homes for the duration. Others are waiting in neutral countries to be taken to places of safety. Several million still are imprisoned in the total concentration camp which is Hitler's Europe.

The Bermuda Conference is principally concerned with what is described as "short-term" refugees. These are persons who, following a United Nations victory, would be able to return to their own countries. Polish Prime Minister Wladyslaw Sikorski recently announced that after the war his Government will facilitate the return to Poland of all Polish nationals who wish to go back. The size and cost of the task of repatriating hundreds of thousands of exiled Poles indicates the vastness of the whole refugee problem.

So far, correspondents covering the Bermuda conference have been given little inkling of what the delegates will have to say on repatriation, shipping problems, dealings with neutrals, or the seg-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

The Pipers Are Piping

Wide World

'Quiet' Period Behind the North African Lines

Behind the lines in North Africa during a quiet period, the pipers' band of the Gordon Highlanders—attached to the 51st Highland Division—get in a little practice on the chanter part of the bagpipes. At the extreme left is Pipe Maj. Robert Brown (King's Piper), who commands the Band. Major Brown is a graduate of the McDonald School of Pibroch.

Withdrawal in Tunisia may be start of Axis collapse; U. S. pilots win Pacific battle.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

A late dispatch says the Germans have started to withdraw along the American sector of the Tunisian front. It is too early to determine what this means. It may be the beginning of a general retreat, or merely the preliminary move in a strategic regrouping of Axis forces.

The withdrawal apparently began shortly after the Second United States Corps had taken an important height following heavy fighting in the Sidi N'Sir region at the northern end of the Axis defense arc.

Elsewhere in Tunisia, Allied troops continue to push ahead slowly. The British Eighth Army has captured Djebel Terhouna, a strong German defense point five miles northwest of Enfidaville. French forces, after driving the Germans from Djebel Mansour, 10 miles southwest of Pont du Fahs, have captured five new mountain strongholds. The British First Army has gained several more miles east of Medjez-el-Bab, in the center of the German line. And Allied aircraft have resumed heavy attacks on Axis transport and airfields after two days of bad flying weather.

Measured in miles, Allied gains thus far have been small. But there has been no abatement in the terrific pressure the combined American, British and French forces have been exerting, and it is a question of how long the enemy will be able to stand up under this sort of treatment without giving way at one point or another. It is for this reason that news of the withdrawal in the north is especially interesting. There are indications, moreover, that Axis commanders have committed all their reserves to the present heavy fighting.

The constant Allied pressure, however, is being maintained at a high price. Battlefront advices say the casualties in some sectors on both sides have been "of Russian proportions." One American casualty is Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commander of all ground forces, who was wounded while on an inspection trip. Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear has been ordered to replace him for the time being.

The figure of 78,235, which the OWI has announced as the war casualty total, apparently does not include the most recent Tunisian losses. OWI Director Elmer Davis asserted in a week-end statement that "Tunisian operations all told probably have cost our Army nearly 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing."

According to Allied statistics, the Germans in Tunisia have lost more than 66,000 men killed, wounded or captured since Jan. 1. In the same period, they also have lost 250 tanks, 3,000 vehicles, 425 guns, and 34 ships sunk by land-based planes alone.

Meanwhile the Navy has emphatically denied widely circulated German claims that a U-boat had sunk the American aircraft carrier Ranger in the North Atlantic.

In the Pacific, the Navy has announced, 4 American fighter planes took on 10 enemy bombers and 20 Zeros off Guadalcanal and shot down 5 of the enemy fighters. Two of the American planes failed to return.

North Africa:

Important Height Taken by Americans

The dispatch disclosing the German withdrawal came from the battlefront and apparently it referred to the same action announced in a communiqué from Allied Headquarters in North

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Women's Activities: Amazing Textiles

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Visitors to the Needlework Shop of the Educational and Industrial Union this week may learn a good deal about the customs of the Indians in South America. The Pan-American textiles on exhibit there not only provide a feast of color and design for the eye but they tell a story of Indian life.

Most of the pieces are from Guatemala, with a few from Mexico, Peru, and Argentina. Lent for the occasion by local friends of South America, they include a wedding dress and veil, a child's cap, numerous men's caps and women's blouses, a bridal tablecloth, an altar cloth, a Mexican sampler, and other interesting items. Their vibrant hues are a striking contrast to the pastels and more subdued colors one finds in the crewel work and needlepoint usually on display at the Shop.

Inspirations for the Shop

With the current keen interest in Latin America, it is expected that patrons of the Shop may find inspiration in the exhibit for fresh designs and more daring color combinations in their own handiwork. It is easy to see where fashion designers have taken the idea for some of their vivid color schemes in the past season or two. In the work of the Mayan Indians, in particular, there is an amazing juxtaposition of shades, yet the total effect is harmonious. There are several pieces in this exhibit before which lovers of color have been seen to stand for minutes at a time, feasting their eyes on reds and purples and brilliant pinks skilfully blended.

Done in deep red and purple are the tasseled tzutes, or red headdresses, which are worn by the men in Chichicastenango. These squares of cloth with their tapestry embroidered weavings are wound round the head and the tassels hang over the shoulders in front. Equally colorful but containing mainly blues and greens is the infant's cap lent by Mrs. Alfred V. Kidder. The Indian mother, according to students of their customs, leaves such a cap on her baby for several months in order to keep the ears growing close to the head.

Guatemalan Showpieces

Several examples of the huipil, or blouse, indicate what pride the Guatemalan Indian must take in this, her chief showpiece. The designs of the fabric are intricate and the colors myriad. The construction, however, is primitively simple. Two strips, a yard or more in length, are sewed together making the shoulder seams with an opening between for the neck. The sides are stitched together except for openings for the arms. Such a garment is sometimes worn hanging loose, sometimes bound to the skirt with a handsomely woven belt.

A bride's blouse and a pair of groom's sleeves included in the exhibit are typical of the quaint wedding costume worn by Indians of San Martin Chile Verde. The groom wears the lower half of the sleeves of the bride's blouse. As the designs are alike on each, the village can always identify man and wife.

Mrs. Kennard Winsor is Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Exhibit. Those who have lent pieces are: Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, President of the Pan-American Society, Mrs. Henry Lyman, Mrs. William A. Burnham, Mrs. B. Preston Cutler, Mrs. Charles Collens, Mrs. Alfred Tozzer, Mrs. Alfred V. Kidder, Mrs. William Sturgis H. Lothrop, Mrs. Henry Goodwin Vaughan, Mrs. Paul M. Hamlen, Mrs. Warren Lothrop, Miss Agnes Mongen, and Mrs. Samuel Cabot.

By a Staff Photographer

Exhibit Weaves Threads of Pan-Americanism

Mrs. Samuel Cabot, left, and Mrs. William A. Burnham, members of the committee in charge of the Pan-American Textile Exhibit at the Needlework Shop of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, examine a woven runner. Made by a Guatemalan Indian, it has a natural ground, with stylized bird motifs in red with accents of black and yellow. The pieces hanging in the background include, at the left, a richly colored huipil, or woman's blouse, and high at right a lace altar cloth. The exhibit continues through May 1.

Number-Pool Lottery Cases Open With Six Men on Trial

Trial of six men indicted on charges of operating a number-pool lottery began in Superior Criminal Court today before Judge James C. Donnelly and a jury, after 22 cases against them and others were nol-prossed.

The Commonwealth "is going to call this business a racket," declared Assistant Attorney General Frank G. Volpe, in his opening remarks to the jury. "Whether you think it's serious or not, doesn't matter. We contend it's against the laws of the Commonwealth."

Those going on trial for indictments resulting from raids ordered by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, were: Harry Portnoy, Edward Hotze, Joseph H. Stepner, George A. Bailey, Nathan Auberg, and Ralph Wallace.

Before the jury was drawn, Mr. Volpe entered a motion of nolle prosequi against 22 of the 28 cases which Judge Donnelly had received.

In explaining why the government was not going to prosecute other indictments, Mr. Volpe said Samuel Richmond and Michael Rizzo, named in the nol-prossed indictments, are now in the armed service, and Gabriel Norris, also named, is about to enter the armed service. Other nol-prossed indictments had been superseded by later indictments.

Mr. Volpe told the 12 jurors that the State would show that the six men got together to set up and promote a number-pool lottery, illegal in Massachusetts, and that State Police officers watched their comings and goings and took motion pictures of the defendants.

A number-pool was operated in the basement of 420 Massachusetts Avenue, "ostensibly a store," according to Mr. Volpe's contention. Mr. Portnoy and Mr. Wallace operated there, he contended, naming Mr. Portnoy as the head of the operation who employed Mr. Wallace.

That address was not raided by State police because Boston police had raided it, Mr. Volpe said.

State police, however, on Jan. 12 raided 1513 Washington Street, entering two apartments, No. 53 and No. 54, he said. Defendants Stepner, Auberg, Hotze, and Bailey were found "stuck in the door at No. 53; they couldn't get in or out," Mr. Volpe said.

There the police found three telephones, three adding machines, and a large number of slips, he said.

At No. 54, which Mr. Volpe said was Mr. Portnoy's apartment, the police found a steel box of bills and receipts, Mr. Volpe contended.

The Commonwealth will put John P. Regan, State Police Officer, on the stand to testify that he went into 420 Massachusetts Avenue and placed a bet, Mr. Volpe said.

Assisting Mr. Volpe is Assistant Attorney General William F. Hay, Arthur N. Illman is appearing as counsel for Messrs. Auberg and Bailey, and Harry Illman is appearing for the others.

Quota Club Plans To Meet April 29

Boston Quota Club members will meet at the Colonial Kitchen, 43 Charles Street, at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, April 29, for war service work. General Chairman of this work is Mrs. Anne C. Young of Wellesley. In charge of surgical dressings for the American Red Cross is Miss Elizabeth M. Scullane of Boston, and Miss A. Linda Campbell of Milton directs the cutting and sewing of layettes for servicemen's wives, for the Salvation Army.

The evening's activity will include the assembling of an afghan with 108 squares knitted by members and collected by Miss Justine Besse of Boston. In conjunction with the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Quota Club is making afghans for soldiers' and sailors' hospitals. Any service-minded woman who would like to join the group in this work is cordially welcome.

Colonel Waters German Prisoner

HAMILTON, Mass., April 26 (AP)—Lieut. Col. John K. Waters, son-in-law of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of the 2nd United States Army Corps, is interned by Germany at Oflag VII B, the War Department announced today.

Colonel Waters' wife was notified of his internment. More than a month ago she was informed by the American Red Cross of her husband's capture and through a radio broadcast by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who praised Colonel Waters as a hero of a Faid Pass engagement.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Colder tonight with light frost except heavy in exposed places. Cooler Tuesday forenoon.

All New England States: Colder tonight with light frosts; heavy in exposed places; cooled Tuesday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:06 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 3:24 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

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Filene's
BOSTON

In praise of perfume for
MOTHER'S DAY

Gift that lends enchantment . . .
makes her think of you . . .
silently expresses
your deepest feelings.

Elizabeth Arden's "Blue Grass" . . .
a delightfully fresh fragrance
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$1.25, $2.75, $3.75 and $12. All plus 10% tax.

Toiletries Shop, Street Floor

War Official And Heifetz On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Robert P. Patterson, United States Undersecretary of War, gives another "Report to the Nation" tonight over Blue-WHDH, 9:30 p. m.

Leon Henderson, making his first radio appearance since he resigned as head of the OPA, Office of Price Administration, will be guest on Information Please, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Henry Kaiser is guest speaker on "Manpower, Ltd." MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Morton Gould's "American Salute" will be one of the orchestral selections played by Alfred Wallenstein's orchestra. Richard Crooks, tenor, sings Rachmaninoff's "To the Children"; Grieg's "I Love Thee," Victor Herbert's "Neapolitan Love Song," and an old Welsh tune, "Men of Harlech," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. At 9 p. m. on the same station, Jascha Heifetz, violinist, is guest soloist on Great Artists' Series, playing the Second and Third Movements from Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor, the traditional Londonderry Air and Valse Bluette. Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra, playing the Overture to Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor." Continuing on the same station, at 10 p. m., Percy Faith conducts his orchestra, with Josephine Antoine, soprano, and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, in a group of Gilbert and Sullivan melodies. Miss Antoine also sings Fibich's "Mountain Stream" and Mr. Schmidt, Roger's "Water Boy."

Louis Bromfield, author and farm authority, will substitute for Fulton Lewis, Jr., during Mr. Lewis' week's absence from the air, MBS-WNAC, 7 p. m.

Edward G. Robinson and Ona Munson resume their "Big Town" roles of Steve Wilson, editor, and Lorelei Kilbourne, reporter, on "Ceiling Unlimited," in a fantasy taking them on a tour of the world in 1955, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Cavalcade of America presents Jon Hall in a dramatization of United States Army parachute troops in action, "Soldiers in High Boots," by Peter Lyon, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Rita Hayworth and William Powell co-star in a radio-adaptation of "The Lady Has Plans," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m. on same station, Screen Guild Players present "Casablanca" with Ingrid Bergman and Humphrey Bogart in their original screen roles.

"The Better Half," comedy quiz show, with Tom Slater as master of ceremonies, returns to the air in the first of a series of weekly radiocasts, with Ole Olsen, comedian, and Rosario and Antonio, South American dance team, as guests on the opening program, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

'Food for Us' Cambridge Talk

How Cambridge citizens can help Middlesex farmers will be discussed at a public meeting on the farm and food crisis tomorrow evening at Longfellow Hall, Radcliffe, at 8 p. m. This is the second in a series of public meetings on home-front problems being sponsored by the Cambridge League of Women Voters, of which Mrs. Henry Wise is President.

"Food for Us" will be the subject of a talk by John D. Black, Professor of Economics at Harvard and member of the Food Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. Two round-table discussions will follow.

The first, on "The Farmer's Problem," will be led by Milton Allen, President of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association; Joseph Decatur, President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau; Ben Drew, President, Nashoba Fruit Producers' Association; William Jackson, Deputy, State Grange; and Allister MacDougall, Middlesex County Agent.

Discussion of the question "Can the City Help?" will be led by Edward A. Cahill, Director Unitarian Work Camps; Miss Jane Louise Mesick, Dean of Simmons College; and John M. Tobin, Assistant Superintendent, Cambridge Schools.

W. Roxbury Women Put $15,000 in Bonds

Members of the West Roxbury Womans' Club bought over $15,000 worth of War Bonds and Stamps at their last meeting, according to Mrs. Ronald S. Woodberry, President, who will preside at the annual meeting tomorrow afternoon. This brings the Club's total sales for the year to over $50,000, including what members sold at the Parker House booth and at Filene's Victory Cottage.

Polls will be open tomorrow from 1:15 to 3 o'clock, and the business meeting will open at 2 p. m. The program which will follow is to be a reading of Patterson Greene's "Papa Is All," arranged by the Drama Committee, of which Mrs. G. Clifton Watts is chairman. Mrs. Frederick E. Atwood, Mrs. Frederick A. Dakin, Mrs. Richard Duffie, Mrs. Edmund J. Ferry, Mrs. Earl W. Folsom, and Mrs. Charles S. Willard will take part, directed by Mrs. E. Wesley Enman and Mrs. Willard.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, April 27
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs
For Tuesday, April 27

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Please Save That Kitchen Fat

War Effort Needs Every Ounce

Massachusetts housewives, who a few months ago led the nation in the amount of fat turned in to the Government, have slipped to twelfth place, Miss Margaret Curtis, Regional, Household Salvage, War Production Board, has announced in urging Bay State women to roll up their sleeves and regain their lost laurels. Mrs. James J. Storrow, Sr., right, wife of a former Mayor of Boston, philanthropist and public benefactor, cautions her cook, Mrs. Knudsen, not to allow a drop of kitchen fat escape down the drain. One pound of fat provides for the loading of a dozen cartridges.

OPA Answers Point Ration Questions

The following questions and answers are intended to help consumers shop with their next set of meat and processed food ration stamps, as well as with their new coffee stamp.

Q. What is the number of the next coffee stamp?

A. Coffee stamp 23 will be used next. It is good for one pound of coffee, beginning April 26, and must last through May 30, a period of five weeks.

Q. Will red stamps for buying meat, cheese, fats and oils, and canned fish continue to be made available on a weekly basis through the month of May?

A. Yes. One set of red stamps will be made valid each Sunday throughout the entire month of May.

Q. When may I start using my red E stamps?

A. Red E stamps became valid yesterday, April 25.

Q. If I had not spent all my red A, B, C and D stamps up to April 25, may I continue to use them?

A. Yes. All red stamps lettered A through D may be used through the end of April. They expire at the end of the month, Friday, April 30.

Q. Do Red E stamps also expire at the end of April?

A. No. Red E stamps will be good through the month of May.

Q. Will red F stamps be valid on the first of May?

A. No. F stamps will be valid Sunday, May 2; G stamps, May 9; H stamps May 16; J stamps, May 23. Red stamps are validated weekly.

Q. How many processed foods stamps will be available during May?

A. Three sets of blue stamps, lettered G, H, and J, will be used during May for buying processed foods. Each set is worth 16 points.

Q. When will the next blue stamps become valid?

A. Use of blue stamps G, H, and J began on April 24, but they must last throughout the month of May.

Q. Do my D, E, and F blue stamps expire when the G, H, and J stamps become valid?

A. No.

Q. Does that mean that I may use any of my stamps lettered D through J during the last week in April?

A. Yes. There is an overlap of one week, from April 24 through April 30 when your April as well as your May stamps may be used for buying processed foods.

Q. Will I have to save some of my blue stamps for buying sugar if I want to can berries in May?

A. No. Consumers will not be asked to surrender ration points for sugar for home canning. Announcement will be made later as to how to secure sugar for this purpose.

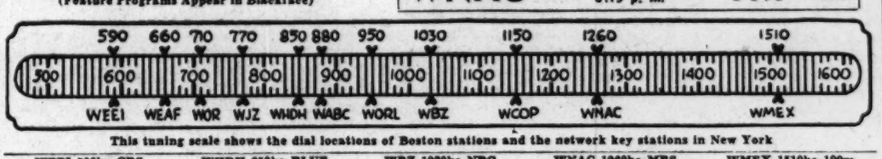
Free Seats for Lost Soldiers' Children

Children of servicemen lost in action will be able to see the Ringling Brothers circur free this year. And from a box seat at that. A generous Massachusetts War Bond buyer, learning that there were a number of $5,000 bond seats at the Boston Garden available for the opening performance on May 17, purchased four seats which he asked to be given to children of servicemen killed in their country's service. The United States Treasury's War Savings Staff is seeking other such purchasers so that additional children may see the circus.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W43B W39B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Popular Music
3:30	You Know Answer?	Studio Musicale	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra.	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
4:00	Elis'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Garden:	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	'Nobody's Children": dr.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.
4:45	Mayor Tobin; music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown": sketch	"Nobody's Children": dr.	Dean Hudson's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Mystery Program
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	'Highway Patrol': drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Snapshots: Music	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports.	Moment Musicale
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs.	Bing Crosby, songs	Music: Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Art Kassel's Orchestra
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Louis Bromfield, commt's	March to Victory
7:15	"Ceiling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W Vandercook, news.	Yankee Starlets: songs.	Richard Salinger: News
7:30	"Blondie": sketch.	"The Lone Ranger":	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Mystery Hall: drama.	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch.	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Mystery Hall: drama.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News".	Irene Dunne, songs
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	"Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz.	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"The Better Half": quiz	"Drama Shop": Essays
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False" quiz.	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	in Dramatics
9:00	Theater: Rita Hayworth, William	"Counterspy"; espionage	Great Artists: Jascha	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: De
9:15	drama	drama	Heifetz, violinist; orch.	News Service	Falla: "Nights in the
9:30	Powell, in "The	Robert P. Patterson, Un.	"Dr. I. Q Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Gardens of Spain"
9:45	Lady Has Plans"	See of War; Short mstry	"Dr. I. Q Quiz"	tion Board: guest panel	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Ingrid Bergman, "Casablanca"	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Paul Sullivan, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	Ogden Nash; Guy	Gracie Fields, songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Cole Porter's Music
10:30	Lombardi's Orch.	Music Interlude; War	"Information Please":	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45		Bond Variety Show	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
11:00	News; World War II	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Earl Hine's Orchestra
11:15	News; Wm. Shirer	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	'Manpower, Ltd.'; speaker	Jan Garber's Orchestra
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel: British	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	news reports	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Home Town	News report	Dress Parade; drama	News comments	
7:30	'Hit the Deck'; News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Uncle Sam; drama	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch: religious
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; R. Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Melodic Moments	"The Breakfast Club"	'Uncle Sam:' OWI Prgrm	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	The Symphonettes	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott: food	Spotlight Revue: organ	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Musical Highlights	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeym'n Hill": sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate" sketch	Cheer Up Gang: songs;	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Women of America': sk.	orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Congs
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E Cupboard	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	"Poll of Hits"	"Snow Village"; sketch	House Party: variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew, interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Show; orchestra	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler: talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Seth's Village Canteen"	"Big Sister"; sketch	News; Fashion Talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster: news	Marguerite Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour"	"Guiding Light"	Sports program	"Uncle Sam"; drama.
2:45	"Pepper Young"	"The Victory Hour"	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	WHDH Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Popular Music
3:30	Do You Know Ans.?	WHDH Studio Musicale	'Pepper Young's Family'	Red Sox-Cleveland Indi-	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	ans baseball game	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
4:00	Elis'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
4:15	Across Caribbean"	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Ray Noble's Orchestra
4:45	Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown: sk.	baseball game	Joan Merrill, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries".	News; Sheelah Carter.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	'Highway Patrol': dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Moment Musicale
6:15	Edwin C Hill, news	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news.	Alec Templeton; Fighting	Music; M. Janies, songs.	News from Abroad	Woody Herman's Orch.
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home; Star Revue	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Louis Bromfield, news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W Vandercook, news.	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Salinger: News.
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	'Just for Fun"; songs;	"Confidentially Yours"	Jeannette MacDonald
7:45	Hour; songs; violin	"You and the War"	Rakov's Orchestra	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; Mary	Music in Variety	Boston School Com. Prgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Pickford; Orchestra	Velney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Al Jolson - Monty	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review"; Army	Dramatic sketch
8:45	Woolley; News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program; Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Suspense"; drama	Les Brown's Orchestra.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"The Return of Nick	Variety Hour
9:45	"Suspense"; drama	Orch.; Short Mystery	Fibber McGee and Molly	Carter"; dramatization	Variety Hour; Music
10:00	"Jazz Laboratory"	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15	"Jazz Laboratory"	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	John Scott Trotter's Or.
10:30	Congress Speaks	The World's Most Hon-	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	ored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Harry James's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Mile Herth's Orchestra	Red Nichols's Orchestra.
11:30	Invitation to Music;	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want";	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Day's End; music
11:45	Jos. Szigeti, violin	Pete Herman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor.	Day's End; News

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Robbins Auditorium, Arlington Town Hall, Arlington, 8 p. m.

Robert J. Low will give a lecture entitled "Around the World on a Schooner" at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard University, at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Tuesday

Miss Holbrook will speak on "A Survey of Glass" at the Museum of Fine Arts, at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will give a recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 2

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"March of Mercy."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Harmony Hawaiians; Trio.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (43.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Nobody's Children, drama.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Louis Bromfield, News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Yankee Starlets"; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p. m.—The Better Half, Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—A. L. Alexander's Mediation Board.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Shubert; news.
10:45 p. m.—Lew Diamond's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.43 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—The War in the Air. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.86 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Action." A talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:26 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Here in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Music and Commentaries. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Juvenile Court Branch Stems Delinquency Tide

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's course of training for delinquent boys—the girls are another problem—has proved so successful that it now looks as though it might become a means of stemming the tide of juvenile delinquency not only in the Hub but in cities throughout the land.

It is the Citizenship Training Department of the Boston Juvenile Court, and it has been in experimental operation now for about seven years. Recalcitrant boys brought before the Court are "sentenced" to appear at the training course two hours a day, five days a week, for twelve weeks. Experienced workers there take the boys in tow and teach them—sometimes slowly and laboriously, but always with a firm hand—that they are not merely individuals living to themselves alone but citizens of a nation, parts of one great whole.

In almost every case, the workers says, the boys have no ability to project themselves as members of a group. That is the thing that has been left out of their experience and it is what, partly, is responsible for making them embryo criminals.

Must Attend

The Court is relentless about insisting that the boys attend the course regularly. Car tickets and a gym suit are furnished so that no boy has either of these excuses for staying away, and then if he does not attend, the probation officer goes after him and compels him to.

Within three days at the most, the boy's whole history and the record of his home conditions are in the possession of the instructors of the Citizenship Training Group. Visitors have called on the parents and the neighbors. Records of all the social agencies with which the boy has ever come in contact have been obtained from the Boston Council of Social Agencies. The boy himself has filled out a questionnaire stating what kind of activities he would like most to do, and he has also submitted to various intelligence tests which reveal the grade of his intelligence and his ability to achieve what he sets out to do.

From then on, regular reports are recorded in his file. The teachers are very hard to fool, for the boys have tried all their tricks on them from the first and they are familiar with them all. They look upon the boy with a kindly eye but they stand no foolishness from him and above all they are not sentimental about him. He has to learn to get along with the group, to do right because it is right, and he learns, too, that it is the boy who does right who is rewarded and the boy who does wrong who suffers from it.

Failed in School

Out of the years of experience which the teachers have had, they have found that usually the boy, having had no love or encouragement at home, has failed in school. Finding satisfaction in neither place, he turns to the gang and becomes a hero for all the wrong reasons. The fact of having been arrested, for instance gives him prestige with the other boys.

The CTG is tailored to correct this situation. And it is doing it at an average cost of $25 per boy. Not all boys require the full 12 weeks of training, but those who do, get it.

Many of the "graduates" are, of course, now in the armed services of the country, and one wrote the director of the school the other day: "Hello John; Sorry I couldn't write sooner for I didn't have any time at all. I'm getting along swell and I'm in the best of health.

"Say, John, after this war is over with and I get out of this Navy or in the Reserves or in other work, could you arrange it for me so I could continue school? I really realize the mistake I made when I quit. I want to complete High School if I can. Do you think that you could arrange it?

"You can tell the other kids at your school they're suckers if they quit, too. They won't believe it but they would be suckers. They don't know what they're missing if they did. Some think just because they are slow in school that they won't catch on so quick as others do and that they have to quit school. They're nuts. That's how I was, but I regret it now. I could kick myself now."

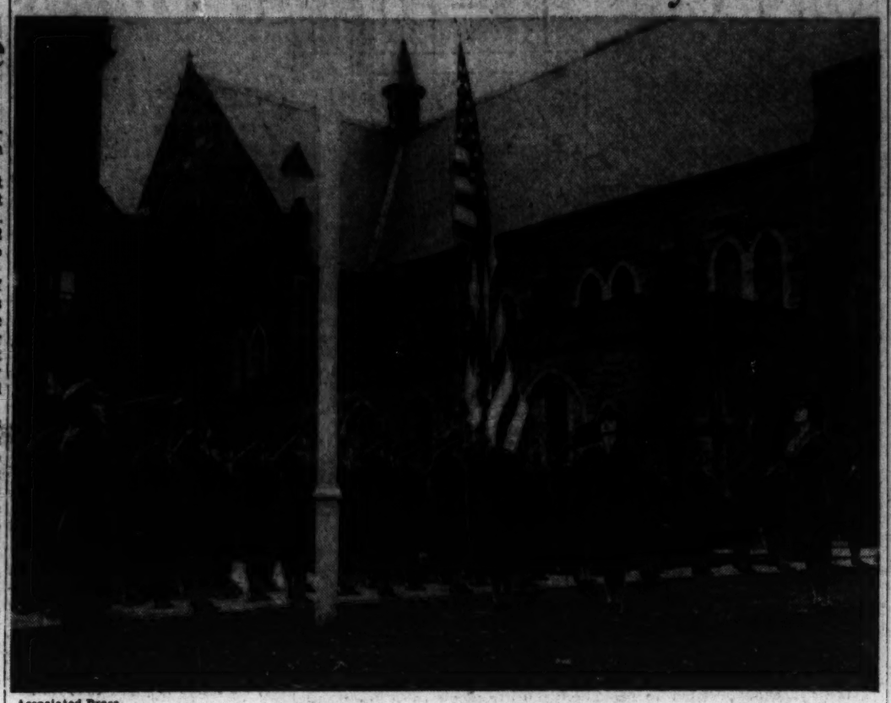
Committee Named

Five years ago, the Boston Council of Social Agencies appointed an "Evaluation Committee" of disinterested experts in the field of social work, to spend at least five years watching the C. T. G. and determining whether it was worth while. Its conclusions expressing enthusiastic approval, will be made public in about a week, and the report will be in such form that courts in other cities may study the setup and adapt it to their own needs if they wish. Inquiries, as a matter of fact, have been received from several cities, the news of the C. T. G. having already spread abroad.

Originally the idea of Judge John F. Perkins of the Juvenile Court, the work of the C. T. G. has been gone about quietly and carefully. It was Judge Perkins' belief that the juvenile delinquent was not so much a "bad boy" as the inevitable product of bad social conditions. Seventy-five per cent of the boys brought before him came from broken or discordant homes, or from abject poverty.

Correct the evils arising from these conditions, Judge Perkins believed, and you would turn a bad boy into a good citizen. Training and discipline, rather than punishment, he felt, were what was needed; although Judge Perkins points out that submission to constituted authority is severe punishment in itself to these boys, and the C. T. G. is not sparing of this sort of punishment. "We don't do much talking to them," one instructor said, "they've had a lot of talking to and a lot of beating up, usually, by their parents. That sort of thing is just the fortunes of war to them. We just make them obey."

'From the Halls of Mount Holyoke—'



Associated Press

Women Marines Raise the Colors

In training at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, members of the women's reserve of the Marine Corps salute the national flag as it rises to the strains of "To the Colors." Bugler in front of ranks is Cadet Eva Tibbotts of Waterloo, Iowa, and three Marine cadets at right are Claire Griese of East Orange, N. J., Claire Rauch of San Francisco, and Barbara Hudson of Des Moines, Iowa.

Legislature Hopes to Quit By Mid-June

Legislative leaders expressed doubt today that the Massachusetts General Court would be able to prorogue by May 30, the date tentatively set at the opening of the current session.

It does not mean, however, that a long session looms ahead, State House observers pointed out. Conservative estimates indicated that the lawmakers might wind up their business on Beacon Hill by mid-June.

Because of the war, the Legislators, anxious to complete the session with dispatch, have done much to expedite procedures, and are now far ahead of their position in 1941—the last session.

Much of the speed in disposing of legislative matters this year, members of the General Court said, could be attributed to the work of Speaker of the House Rudolph King and Senate President Jarvis Hunt. Both have worked long hours and held frequent conferences with legislative leaders and committee chairmen to accelerate the work.

Of the 2,106 matters filed for consideration by the General Court, 67 per cent have already been disposed of, Speaker King said today. Of the remainder, 700 matters have not been reported by Legislative Committees.

At the corresponding time in 1941, there were 1,571 matters unreported by committees, and in 1939 there were 1,154 items unreported. The Legislature recessed on Aug. 28 in 1941, and then reconvened for the Coakley impeachment trial. If the General Court is successful in proroguing before the first of July, it will better last year's record by two months.

The Ways and Means Committee, which had hoped to complete work on the budget last week, now expects to have it ready for the printer by the first of next week. Disposal of the biennial budget and the interim appropriation bill will clear the way for the Committee to begin hearings on 20 measures which have been referred to it. The Ways and Means Committee proudly asserted that it has never held up prorogation.

The Legsilature is expected to begin morning sessions and to convene on Fridays in the near future in order to complete the work of the session by mid-June.

One of the Best Seasons Looked For by N. E. Hotels

One of the best seasons yet for New England resort hotels was confidently predicted today by the vanguard of leading hotelmen of the area in town for their annual convention.

"People are not interested in rates, or how much it will cost them. They are merely anxious to get away to some place where they can rest up after a long hard winter's work," said one. "They are coming to New England in spite of transportation difficulties, and coming in great numbers," he said.

Proprietors of the Crawford House, Poland Springs House, and Mountain View, already in Boston, are equally confident of a big summer business.

Pledged to meet the challenge of wartime stress, New England hotelmen and restaurant operators will gather in Boston on Wednesday and Thursday of this week for the nineteenth annual Hotel-Restaurant and Allied Exposition of New England—known this year as the Wartime Conference.

The two-day clinic, to be held at the Hotel Statler, is expected to bring together the greatest array of experts ever assembled in the history of the organization. The program will include a series of panels, discussions forums, and demonstrations led by outstanding men in their respective fields within and allied to the industries.

Stewards, dietitians, manufacturers, institutional buyers, and hotel and restaurant operators will be on hand to obtain first hand information on rationing, priorities, personnel, manpower, supplies, transportation, equipment, and furnishings. They will get it from Government experts of the War Labor Board, the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and several other agencies.

Just how New England's great recreational area is going to "weather the duration," how resort hotels are going to meet the ration challenge, and the ways in which transportation lines are to handle those who wish to come to New England this summer, will provide some of the interesting panel discussions. The Wartime Clinic this year takes the place of the annual Hotel Show.

No Culinary Art Salon

The chefs' elaborate Culinary Art Salon—always a high spot on past programs—has "gone to war." There will be no exhibits. Instead, Glenwood J. Sherrard, of the Parker House, General Chairman of the Conference, has lined up a program of leaders who will cover nearly every phase of the business.

Conference week already is under way. Tomorrow, there will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New England Hotel Association. In the evening the Maine State Hotel Association will stage an old-fashioned, night-before Sociable.

Wednesday morning, following a welcome by Chairman Sherrard, and greetings from Mayor Tobin, there will be conferences on New England's Recreation Outlook, led by Dudley C. Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council, and on Railroad Passenger Transporation, led by Fred H. Baird, Passenger Traffic Manager of the New York Central System.

Hope to Get Travel Relief

Out of Wednesday's conference there is expected to come some definite and concerted movement to get relief from the drastic ruling of the Office of Defense Transportation removing certain crack trains which for years have been serving New England's great recreational area.

"It's about time New England stopped getting the end of the boot from those in Washington," one committeeman asserted. "We're not asking for anything more than anyone else gets, but we're certainly not expecting anything else."

Food rationing will occupy a large part of Wednesday's program. The discussion will be led by Theodore C. DeWitt, Chairman of the American Hotel Association Wartime Food Rationing Committee.

Following luncheon, there will be clinics on Resort Hotels. Robert Wilson, Washington representative of the A. H. A. will discuss what the national organization is doing for hotelmen in Washington.

John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, will lead the Restaurant Panel, also on Wednesday.

On Thursday there will be a panel discussion of Boys' and Girls' Camps, led by the Rev. Arthur B. Phinney, President of the New England Section of the American Camping Association.

Governor to Be Speaker

Regional officials of the OPA, the WPB, and the NWLB will conduct clinics touching on hotel and restaurant relations with these various agencies. Goverhor Saltonstall will be guest speaker at the luncheon on Thursday, followed by F. Harold Van Orman of Evansville, Ind., President of the American Hotel Association.

June C. Richdale, Chairman of the Liquid Fuel Commitee of the New England Council, will discuss "Gasoline, That Precious Fuel," and John L. Hennessy, Vice-Chairman of Hotels Statler, Inc., will talk on Menu Planning in Wartime.

On Friday the Massachusetts Hotel Association will hold its annual meeting, with F. Harold Van Orman, President of the A. H. A. as guest speaker.

Greek Liberty Sure by 1944, Cotzias Says

By the Associated Press

Costas Cotzias, the last man called to the Premiership of Greece before the Germans smashed into Athens two years ago today, predicts:

Sure freedom for Greece in 1944 and perhaps even in 1943.

Probable installation of an American or mixed commission to govern Greece temporarily.

Establishment of a democratic form of goverhment after an election.

Repair of war ravages and financial reconstruction "within a period of four years after the establishment of a government by and for the people."

Mr. Cotzias made his predictions in an interview at Boston. Nearly six feet, four inches in height, weighing a muscular 220 pounds, and crowned by a bushy halo of white hair, he presented a figure as unusual as has been his newspaper and political career.

On April 18, 1941, while Governor of Thrace and Macedonia, he was called by King George II to form a government. He declined and advocated instead the formation of a military government. The Germans then were figuratively knocking on the gates of Athens and he and his family barely escaped to begin a tortuous journey by small boat to Turkey and a round-about trek to the United States.

Asked whether he thought Greece could anticipate freedom by next year, Mr. Cotzias said:

"Positively yes in 1944: but the tremendous speed, organization, co-operation and unity of this collosal country gives me sincere convictions that the liberation of Greece may be realized even in 1943.

"After that I anticipate chaotic conditions. I believe that an American or mixed commission will be installed to rejuvenate the spiritual and physical condition of the people and to supervise free and impartial elections by the people of its government and its representatives at the peace conference."

Congress Is Urged to Adopt Permanent Federal Tax Plan

Adoption by Congress of a permanent Federal tax plan which would eliminate "uncertainty and confusion by annual changes" today was urged by Jay A. Phillips Chairman of the American Institute of Accountants Committee on Federal Taxation.

In making his proposal before a joint wartime Conference of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Accountants and the American Institute of Accountants at the Copley Plaza, Mr. Phillips said that such a permanent policy should rely upon fitting the tax to the required revenue by adjustment of rates, and avoid shifting the form and incidence of taxation.

"Tax revision," he emphasized, "should eliminate the uncertainties inherent in repeated changes."

Mr. Phillips urged Congress to appoint a qualified nonpartisan commission to study and recommend a permanent Federal tax plan and policy.

"Business is not a matter of blind hope, but one of deliberate, careful planning, seeking to reduce to a minimum the hazards of variables and uncertainties," the speaker said in discussing the "doubt and confusion created in the minds of businessmen by constant changes in tax policy and plan."

"Taxation," he continued, "has become as important in planning as material and labor costs. To the end that the uncertainty in taxes may be reduced to a minimum, it is of the utmost importance that the form and incidence of taxation become fixed and measurable. The determination of fixed principles of Federal taxation should bridge the gap between tax accounting and established commercial practice," he said.

In any permanent policy adopted by Congress Mr. Phillips said that withholding at the source and pay-as-you-earn plan should be provided for.

Elimination of earned income credit for all taxpayers and reduction of the exemption for the normal tax to $624 per person, with no deductions allowable for other than business expenses also was recommended by Mr. Phillips. "This," he said, "would make the normal tax the same as the present victory tax." He suggested at the same time elimination of the latter tax in favor of his alternative plan.

Speakers for this evening will be George S. Olive, President of the American Institute of Accountants, and Victor Stempf, of New York, Vice-President of the same organization. Mr. Olive will speak on "Fifth Freedom," while Mr. Stempf's subject will be, "Wartime Contracts and War Profits."

Eelgrass Found Essential to Fish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 26—Disappearance of eelgrass from many sections of the North Atlantic Coast is the cause of the decreasing supply of clams and fish in the shore regions, according to the University of New Hampshire, the biology department of which has been engaged in a study of this problem for the past two years.

Eelgrass, a briny plant with long, narrow leaves, is ordinarily abundant in the shallow bays along the North Atlantic coast. It catches and holds the silt which is washed in by rivers. It serves to keep channels free and to prevent silt from doing damage.

John Harvard Mall in Charlestown To Be Formally Presented to Boston

The new park and playground, the "John Harvard Mall," which now makes a beauty spot in City Square, Charlestown, will be formally presented to the City of Boston, by the President and Fellows of Harvard University, next Sunday, at 2 p. m.

Speakers at the ceremony will be Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, Governor Saltonstall, and Mayor Tobin. The donor of the Mall chooses to remain anonymous. The park and playground, attractively landscaped under the direction of the architect, Arthur A. Shurcliff, honors the University's founder, John Harvard. It also marks the site of a dwelling he built in 1637 and the meeting house on Town Hill, where he preached.

Near the playground section, reserved for children, the granite base of a flagpole bears the following inscription taken from ancient records:

"One of the next things we looked for and looked after, was to advance Learning and perpetuate it to Posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate Ministry to the Churches when our present Ministers shall lie in the dust. And as we were thinking and consulting how to effect this great Work, it pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard (a godly gentleman and a lover of learning, there living amongst us) to give the one halfe of his estate (it being in all about 1700 pounds) toward the erecting of the Colledge: and all his Library."

Plaques in the brick wall depict scenes from early American history. Construction of the Mall was authorized by the War Department, with approval of the Mayor, the Park Commission and other city departments. No metals or materials vital to the war effort were used.

Grove Liquors Sold for $171,000

The bankrupt New Cocoanut Grove, Inc.—scene of the November fire that caused an estimated 491 basualties—received $171,000 today for its stock of more than 4,000 cases of assorted liquors with which to help pay claims against the corporation. The sale was conducted by sealed bids which were publicly opened by Arthur Black, Federal Referee in Bankruptcy in Court Room No. 4 in the Federal Building.

The Government has a lien of about $131,000 against the bankrupt corporation including claims for alleged unpaid income and liquor floor taxes, social security payments, and other taxes, it is understood. The highest of the 35 bids came from the Parker House.

Bids ranged from $108,000 up to $171,000 and came from Florida, Seattle, Chicago, Toledo, Ohio, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., and metropolitan Boston.

Retailers' Sales In Bay State Show Increase in March

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Sales by independent retailers in Massachusetts during March increased 10 per cent over those for March a year ago, according to announcement today by J. C. Capt, Director of the Census.

The figures, based on reports of 913 stores representing most kinds of business except department stores, showed that there was an increase of 14 per cent over the previous month of February. For the first three months of 1943, dollar volume was 6 per cent over that recorded for the corresponding period last year, the announcement said.

Sales gains of 24 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively, for March 1943 over March, 1942, were made by Holyoke and Boston. A 12 per cent gain was made by Cambridge, 7 per cent for New Bedford; 6 per cent for Brockton; 5 per cent each for Springfield and Fall River, and 4 per cent for Worcester.

Among the non-durable goods trades, 33 per cent gains were reported for liquor stores and restaurants, cafeterias and lunchrooms, 29 per cent for food stores, 23 per cent for florists, and 21 per cent each for drugstores and women's ready-to-wear stores. Men's clothing and furnishing stores dropped 23 per cent, the sharpest decrease, and family clothing stores registered sales off 10 per cent, Mr. Capt reported.

War Posters Shown

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Public Library Exhibit Continues

An exhibit of British World War II posters, together with official war pictures furnished by the British Information Service, is being continued this week at the Boston Public Library. Here Boyd Tollinton, acting British Consul in Boston, views one of the posters, held by Miss Elizabeth B. Boudreau, Assistant to the Director of the Public Library. Because of the great interest, the exhibit, which began on April 16, will be continued for a month.

Joseph McGrath

Joseph McGrath of the Dorchester section of Boston, who passed on last night, was Collector of Customs for the Port of Boston since 1938, previous to which he was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and long active in political circles of Boston. He was one of the original supporters of President Roosevelt when he ran his first term.

Mr. McGrath served Ward 13 of Boston for 10 years as a City Councilman and was twice President of the Council. He also served in the State Legislature. In 1931 he was for a brief time Acting Mayor of Boston during the absense in Europe of Mayor James M. Curley, whose candidacy he often supported. He was reappointed Collector of Customs June 1, 1942, for another four-year term. He was engaged in the real estate business in addition to his political activities.

Halt long distance calls to these war centers

UNLESS ESSENTIAL TO THE WAR . .

TODAY, the long distance lines to war centers outside New England are carrying the heaviest traffic in their history. And theirs is a major responsibility for keeping these places humming.

That's why we ask your help . . . use these lines only for war business except in case of extreme urgency.

It will help, too, if you will cancel any non-vital call when told that circuits are busy.

With assistance from you in these ways . . . we shall be able to handle promptly all really urgent messages, even to busy places.

WASHINGTON ★ PITTSBURGH ★ CLEVELAND ★ DETROIT ★ CHICAGO ★ NEW YORK ★ NORFOLK ★ PHILADELPHIA ★ ALBANY ★ and cities in the FAR SOUTH and FAR WEST ★

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Icons on Exhibition—Symphony Concert—Opera Opens

Russian Religious Paintings Shown at the Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition of Russian icons will be on view through May at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The pictures, assembled by the Baltimore Museum of Art, are supplemented by clearly lettered texts which survey the subject of religious painting in Russia. There are shown further, photographs of ecclesiastical architecture, and a graphic illustration of the stages in the technique of painting an icon.

It was a dozen years ago that icons from Russia were first exhibited at our Museum. They came then as a revelation, for somehow the art of medieval Russia had not hitherto captured the interest or imagination of western art historians or teachers. That was not, however, a deliberate oversight, for the Russians themselves were little informed on their artistic past.

The U. S. S. R. in its cultural program has been thorough, and icons have been carefully preserved, studied, and documented by scholars. Yet, despite the documentation and labels, the icons seem almost as strange to us today as they did on their first appearance, and the style differentiations of scholars are not always easy even for a trained eye to grasp. And so, after absorbing all the carefully garnered information, we turn to the pictures.

They speak for themselves. They address us with solemn majesty. They are unearthly, pictorial symbols of ideas and devotions. They carry on the exalted mood of medieval painting. They are timeless and spaceless. They are alive and expressive, not for their imitation of living things, but for the special capacity their painters had for evoking the rhythmical phrase, for propelling angular combinations into something striking and significant.

The Russians acquired the Byzantine style in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Soon they absorbed and "domesticated" it. The religious pictures became more dynamic; they are more vigorous in expression. Pictorial representation gives way to concise abstraction; the forms are flattened, the lines are straightened. The figures are attenuated and composed in elliptical form. Finally, the colors are intensified.

What distinguishes Russian icon painting in its supreme moment is the dignified tranquillity. The painters of Pskov and Novgorod and Moscow remold a borrowed style to suit the Russian temperament, to embody a sentiment strongly felt and expressively translated. Western Europe was in the process of emerging from the abstract and decorative, striving for subtleties and naturalism through chiaroscuro. The Russians maintained their detachment, and the changes of subsequent centuries were not radical, but simply elaborations and subtilizations of the manner cultivated by the masters, Ruvelv and Dionysus. Like the frescoes of Mt. Athos, the icons of Russia have maintained the Byzantine tradition to this day.

The display includes many small icons that show the traits of style, the conventions of composition, the tendencies towards stylization, the linear sequences, the somber or bright colors, the use of gold. Close examination will disclose odd mixtures of perspective, traits of naturalism mingled with abstraction. But imagination, skill and good taste have blended the features of style.

Maurice Seymour

Margery Mayer
Of the San Carlo Opera

'Hitler's Children' at Keith's

"Hitler's Children," based upon Gregor Ziemer's "Education for Death," now at the Keith Memorial, is sufficiently distressing as a picture of wartime Germany for any film that is to be presented as entertainment. The story tells of the wrecking by Hitler's youth doctrines of the romance of an American girl who was born in Germany and a German boy who was born in America.

We see Anna and Karl first in 1933, when she is a student at an American school near Berlin and he is already being drilled in Nazi doctrine at a neighboring college. As the story progresses he grows steadily more and more fanatical in his devotion to the teachings of national socialism. From the first she abhors the Nazi doctrines because of their negation of all that is humane. Though pushed apart by events politically, they are ever drawn closer together humanly by their mutual affection. Their dilemma is worked out in a logical, tragic conclusion that may be left for theatergoers to discover for themselves.

Bonita Granville does her strongest work yet on the screen an Anna, and indicates promise of still further development as a serious actress.

Powerful in its complete character envelopment is Tim Holt's acting of Karl; and H. B. Warner as a bishop who denounces Naziism as a throwback to Attila, the Hun, is nothing less than magnificent. Kent Smith as an indignant teacher in the American school, and Otto Kruger, as an unctuous German officer, serve with their lighter characterizations to help keep the film from becoming too painful. As it is there is a hospital scene and a whipping episode that some observers will wish were left out, even while conceding that they may well be authentic.

All the minor roles are done with appropriate concentration upon the ideas set forth in the story. Edward Dmytryk has directed with keen feeling at once for the local color and for the talents of those who can think and feel within the parts they are playing.

William Bendix shines again as a redoubtable taxi driver in "Taxi, Mister?" the companion feature. In this latest picture in the United Artists-Roach series about the MacGuerins of Brooklyn, McGuerin and his partner are shown making their start in the taxi business with a single rattling jalopy which one of them drives while the other sleeps. Thus one costume serves for both. The story is told in flashbacks at a dinner tendered the partners by the Chamber of Commerce, in honor of their achievement of a fleet of 1,000 cabs.

The partners were baseball players in the old days, forming the battery of the Flatbush Cats, with McGuerin as pitcher developing a famous wiggling screwball drop. His pitching comes in handy in the big scene of the battle between cops and racketeers. Grace Bradley again acts McGuerin's wife, Sadie, with their tumultuous courtship providing many of the early slapstick scenes.

Beethoven's Ninth Under Koussevitzky

By L. A. Sloper

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its annual Pension Fund Concert in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The main item of the program was again Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, which was offered at the Pension Fund Concert a year ago. On this occasion the orchestra was assisted once more by the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses, trained by G. Wallace Woodworth, and by Zina Lisichkina, soprano; Anna Kaskas, contralto; Kurt Baum, tenor, and Julius Huehn, bass.

The symphony was preceded by the "Leonore" No. 3 Overture, which received the customary highly dramatized reading at Dr. Koussevitzky's hands, and the usual brilliant performance by the orchestra. The dynamic range, which seemed if anything wider than usual, produced an overwhelming effect.

The three orchestral movements of the symphony, which to some of us remain its most attractive pages, were voiced with extraordinary eloquence. The Finale profited by the freshness and vigor of the choral singing as well as by the expertness of the orchestral contribution.

In this movement the conductor's predilection for dynamic extravagances was again conspicuous, especially in the statement of the principal theme by the lower strings pianissimo. This method unquestionably makes it possible to build up to a powerful climax, but at some cost of purely musical values.

Of the soloists, Mr. Baum was new to Symphony Hall. He revealed a tenor voice of pleasing qaulity, and well produced. Mr. Huehn, though he was not in his best voice, and though he seemed to have difficulty at times in keeping up with the pace maker, sang with his usual musical intelligence. The ladies performed their lesser roles satisfactorily.

The audience, which filled the hall, lingered at the end to give an ovation to conductor and performers.

Victory Concert

The seventeenth Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests, sponsored by the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee, will be held in the Tapestry Room of the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday, May 2, at 4 o'clock. Howard Goding, pianist, and Karl Zeise, cellist, will play. Both artists are members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Openings Tonight

"Candida"—At the Copley. Revival of Shaw's play with Elissa Landi to head a cast which includes J. W. Austin as Morrell, Edgar Kent as Burgess, Frieda Altman as Prossy, John Ireland as Marchbanks, and Robert Henderson as Lexy Mill. Curtain at 8:40.

"Show Time"—At the Shubert. Vaudeville revue, with George Jessel as master of ceremonies, and Jack Haley, Ella Logan, and Raye and Naldi as headliners in a company which includes Olsen and Shirley, Paul Sydell and Spotty, Con Colleano, and Sara Ann McCabe. Curtain at 8:30.

On the Stage

A coast-to-coast tour, to start in September, is being planned for Sidney Kingsley's play, "The Patriots," the Playwrights' Company production which was chosen by the New York Drama Critics' Circle as the best American play of the year.

Noel Coward's play, "Blithe Spirit," reached its six hundredth New York performance Friday evening at the Booth Theater. It opened at the Morosco on Nov. 5, 1941. Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, and Mildred Natwick, the four stars who decorated the original New York company, are still in the cast.

The second play scheduled for J. J. Leventhal's Atlantic Coast Circuit is "Jane Eyre," opening at the Windsor Theater in the Bronx on May 11.

Irwin Shaw's new play is to be produced with Metro backing, at the Morosco, New York, with Max Reinhardt directing.

It is expected that Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne will go to London shortly to appear in revivals of three of their productions of recent years.

Annette Kellerman, formerly of the films is with a Red Cross theater unit in Australia.

Harvard Concert

Music by Harvard composers makes up the program of the concert to be given by the Boston String Quartet, with Georges Laurent as assisting artist, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, Monday evening, May 3. The following works will be heard: Edward Burlingame Hill's Quartet No. 1, Randall Thompson's Quartet No. 1, and Walter Piston's Flute Quintet. The concert is open to the public without charge and no tickets are required.

San Carlists Give 'Carmen' And 'Bohème'

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Voice enters into consideration of Impresario Fortune Gallo's singers as they performed in Puccini's "Bohème" at the Boston Opera House yesterday afternoon, with relation especially to Mario Berini, tenor. Here among the artists of the San Carlo Opera Company, Carlo Peroni, conductor, came to prominence as one who disclosed, quite outside of dispute, the threefold qualification of legend. First, voice; second, the same; and third, still the same.

With that sort of tenor, questions of technique and style are not asked; nor need be, for the answers will matter little, favorable or unfavorable. Mr. Berini at his first note gave indication not only of having a voice, but also of being at the moment in good voice. Then, too, he made it plain that he had a voice suitable for the role he undertook to interpret.

Accordingly points one, two, and three were satisfied; and at the outset. Excellent presentation of the tenor airs of the work was assured right at the rise of the curtain.

It was quite a man's day. Another performer who distinguished himself was Mario Valle, in acting of the part of Marcello, the painter. With him, the libretto of "Bohème" became from a book of words a book of action. He showed his mastery of stage business in an especially realistic manner throughout Act 3, where Marcello reconciles the quarrel of Mimi and Rodolfo and at the same time himself engages in a spat with Musetta. This scene is seldom so well done, no matter what the company, who the singers, or who the music director.

Now two members of an opera ensemble do not stand out in such a noticeable way wholly on their own powers. They do so because everybody else concerned lends able assistance. The bass, Stefan Kozakevich, was there to prove that Puccini could write for a very low voice as well as for a very high one. Does he show up so well for voices of the middle range? There was a distinguished man of music once who declared that his composing for baritone was vocal ruination.

Altogether charming, to mention the women of the cast, were Dorothy Kirsten as Mimi and Nadine Ray as Musetta. That, in their portrayal of character. Their singing was of high quality, too; but let the occasion stand as a day for the men.

Bizet's "Carmen" opened the return season of the San Carlo troupe on Saturday evening, the central figure being Coe Glade, representing the heroine. Mme. Glade repeated the success of the study of Carmen which she gave at the time of the winter visit; but she did more than repeat, stencil-fashion, what she did before. She appeared in the same, or much the same costumes, though her singing and acting were no mere rigmarole and masquerade of reproduction. She was as fresh in the part as if it had been her first attempt.

Associated with her were Sydney Rayner, tenor; Carlo Morelli, baritone; and Nadine Ray, soprano. Then, in the small parts and filling them on a big scale were Messrs. Curci, Wentworth, Kravitt, and Scott, and Mmes. Bleicher and Zeiher.

Messrs. Wentworth, Kravitt, and Scott not to forget, figured also in the "Bohème" matinee. Each opera, by Mr. Gallo's regular rule, in its own language—"Carmen" in French; "Bohème" in Italian.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, New Gallery, 130 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings by members of the Boston Business Men's Art Club 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Through May 1.

China Center, 367 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Professor Chang Shu-chi of Chungking. Daily except Sundays, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Through May 4.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of works by members of the Gloucester Society of Artists; paintings by Marian Williams. Through May 1.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings by Aldro T. Hibbard. Through May 8.

Helman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous Prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of Henry James.

The Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Art education in wartime. Display constructed by the Committee on Art in American Education and Society with the New York Museum of Modern Art, supplemented by examples of students' work done at New England art schools and private schools. April 27-May 18.

Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street—Exhibition of paintings by students of Edith Park Truesdell. Through May 9.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese porcelain, lent from the collection of the late John Gardner Coolidge; Chinese bronzes; From Impressionism to Expressionism in Graphic Art. Through April.

Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Special exhibition includes European and Near Eastern Embroideries loaned from the collection of Miss Elisabeth Day McCormick. Through May 30. Contemporary American paintings (Provisional Acquisitions). Exhibition of Russian Icons. Through May 30. Early Silver of the Old South Church. Through April. Early Silver of Recent accessions.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—War cartoons and war drawings. Through May 24.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of tapestries of the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries, woven at Tournai: Beauvais, Gobelins, Brussels, Delf, Enghein. "The Army P-39 Airacobra from Drafting Board to Flight." Through May 4.

Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Exhibition of art by the residents of Winchester.

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Posters of Soviet Russia; work by American illustrators; brush drawing of China by Alison Stilwell; rugs by American artists. Through April.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Exhibition of Modigliani drawings from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Leon N. Brilloulin; French wallpapers; selection of paintings from the Museum collections.

Bay State Farmers Unite For Capacity Production

Food Problems in New England

Increased supplies of milk, eggs, chickens, turkeys, and potatoes are promised Massachusetts housewives by farmers of the Bay State who are going ahead with plans to operate their farms to capacity this year, in spite of all difficulties.

Twelve thousand farmers, visited by 700 community committeemen of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration between the middle of February and March 30, have personally voiced their intentions to boost production.

The most important production increases strike close to the family market basket. They include 5 per cent more cows for milk production; 25 per cent more chickens, and a similar increase in hogs; 50 per cent more turkeys, and an increase of 30 per cent in the State's potato acreage.

Commercial growers expect to keep their acreages about the same as they were last year, the AAA committeemen reported. Tobacco is the only crop which the Bay State farmers plan to reduce.

Alewives' Advance Guard

Cautiously poking their way upstream, the advance guard of millions of other alewives which will follow within the next few weeks, was spotted yesterday in Weymouth, Mass. Within the next day or two, according to custom the huge school will swarm up the brook in an almost solid mass.

Most of the fish will be taken from the water by attendants and carried in vessels to a point farther upstream where they will again assemble and proceed to the spawning ground at Whitman's Pond.

Those not transferred to the spawning ground will be sold to Weymouth residents—and to some outsiders—at from 25 cents to 40 cents a bushel. At this price, ration problems of Weymouth housewives will be eased for a week or two.

OPA Takes Care of You

No matter where you go, the Office of Price Administration will take care of you. That's the opinion expressed by Mrs. Louis Dickinson Rich of Rumford, Maine, and author of "We Took to the Woods."

Living up literally to the title of her book, Mrs. Rich and her husband journeyed from Rumford last fall to their woodland retreat, 60 miles distant. The local Ration Board worked out their needs for the period when they would be isolated, and, as a result, they both came through the winter handsomely.

Border Ration Problems

From St. Stephen, New Brunswick, comes the news today that U. S. Customs officers will, hereafter, count out purchases in points of near-by Maine residents who are in the habit of buying food in the Canadian City.

Since point rationing became effective in the United States, many people from Calais, Maine, and other border towns, have done their shopping in point-free St. Stephen. But—that's all over now. At least, the points will be counted.

Cape Cod Military Families Face 'Summer Rent' Problem

War Activities in New England

Some military families on Cape Cod face eviction unless the Office of Price Administration heads off a move of landlords to obtain prewar summer rates by June 1, it was announced today by Camp Edwards.

In answer to complaints received by the Camp, OPA officials are investigating.

"The vast majority of Cape Cod property owners are living within the scope of the OPA regulations," the Camp reported, "but a minority is taking advantage of the regulations to the detriment of military personnel."

The problem stems from the fact that some property owners did not have their houses occupied on March 1, 1942, the maximum rent day, it was pointed out. Regulations allow the owner to obtain a rent in effect on the nearest date after the key day. The higher rate charged summer vacationists has now been asked of some military families, the Camp said.

"Officers and enlisted men can meet the winter rents but they cannot pay the summer rents," said the Camp report. "If they fail to meet the rent increase they can be evicted.

"It is the policy of the OPA to learn if the property owners will make adequate adjustments themselves. But if these are not made, it is likely the OPA will step in and make the adjustments."

Civil Fledglings

Civilians still can learn to fly, using equipment otherwise frozen to the war effort, if they agree to accept employment in the war effort equal to the training, it was announced today by the Massachusetts Wing of the Civil Air Patrol.

This new encouragement of civilian aspirants has been received in clarifications from Washington, said Wing officials in making their announcement.

Dace Launched

The Submarine Dace, launched yesterday at Groton, Conn., was the first ship to be built in part by Electric Boat Company's women workers, who also helped launch it.

Mrs. Luba Eaves and Mrs. Alida Alligood, among the first to be hired for work in the yard, burned away restraining plates to let the undersea craft slide into the water. Mrs. Q. Pomeroy Robinson, wife of the company's general manager, was the sponsor.

The crowd of 6,000 spectators, many of them women workers, also saw the plant receive its second Army-Navy "E."

Waves Recruiting

For greater convenience of Wave applicants, the Navy's recruiting office for the women's reserve at 150 Causeway Street will remain open evenings until 8 o'clock, but will close at 5 o'clock on Saturday and remain closed on Sunday, the First Naval District announced today.

Water Cooler

Water coolers with "sea legs" have been developed by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, its Springfield plant revealed today, to assure drinking water for troops bound overseas.

Before being pronounced seaworthy, the electric coolers were subjected to repeated bumping with 100-pound weights as well as to skidding and tilting tests.

Each new transport is to be equipped with enough units to supply 800 gallons of 50-degree water every hour, it was explained.

B. U. in Review

Army inspection of Boston University's Reserve Officers Training Corps today precedes the 23rd annual final review tomorrow in the Commonwealth Avenue Armory.

The infantry unit was established in the University's College of Business Administration in 1919. Since then, more than 500 cadets have received reserve commissions as second lieutenants and more than 8,000 undergraduates have received basic training.

Norwich in Khaki

Air Corps student-soldiers in training at Norwich University already number 600, with 200 engineer students to be sent here in May for the first 38-week course in technical subjects, it was announced today.

N. E. High in War Production

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—New England is producing more than 15 per cent of the nation's ships, 25 per cent of the machinery and electrical equipment 23 per cent of the clothing and textiles used by armed forces and a heavy proportion of vital machine tools, the War Production Board says.

The WPB added that this record has been established despite the fact that the six States make up only 2.3 per cent of the United States' total area and only 6.4 per cent of its population.

The region is working on $9,687,000,000 in war contracts, in round figures, or 12.1 per cent of the nation's total, a WPB survey indicated. Thirty-one per cent of the area's war effort is contributed to the building of ships—"everything from stolid merchantmen to speedy destroyers and queen battleships"—and 30 per cent of it is devoted to turning out planes and plane parts, the report said.

The six States are working on orders for $2,515,000,000 worth of fighting aircraft and have already started launching some ships included in contracts for $2,661,000,000 in vessels, "precious bottoms to carry equipment to men at the fighting front" and to combat the "submarine menace," the report added.

Maine ranks 13th among all the States in the volume of war production, with contracts aggregating more than half a bililon dollars, although the State is 35th in population and 38th in size.

Hartford, Conn., is described in the report as the center of the aircraft industry in the region, and Vermont and New Hampshire, among the smallest States in area and population, produced abundant supplies of textiles, leather products, asbestos, some iron and steel products, lumber and wood pulp.

Tiny Rhode Island's textile mills have produced vast quantities of uniform materials and haversacks for the Army and cotton goods for both the Army and Navy.

Massachusetts, wealthiest and most populous State in the area, doubled the dollar value of its war contracts the first six months after Pearl Harbor. It has been producing a wide variety of diversified products besides ships, textiles, boots and shoes and machine tools.

New Britain Sees Fast Tenant Change

By the Associated Press

New Britain, Conn., April 24

It's a wise landlord, one of them claimed today, who knows his tenant in New Britain, one of the nation's critical housing shortage centers.

The landlord, investigating the unfamiliar signature on a check for a month's rent, learned, he said, that one of his tenants had moved out and a new tenant had moved in without bothering to tell him.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Cry Havoc," presented by John J. Wildberg. Last play of the season to be given in the Theater Guild subscription series 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Copley—"Candida," by George Bernard Shaw, with Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Show Time," a vaudeville revue, presented by Fred F. Finklehoffe. Starring George Jessel, Jack Hale, Ella Logan, Raye and Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Aida," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Carlo Peroni, director. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1:20, 5:30, 9:30. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 3:30, 7:30.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 3, 5:50, 8:45.

Fenway—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias. 1:20, 5:15, 9:15. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 12:05, 4, 7:55.

Fine Arts—"Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 2:50, 6, 9:30. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1, 4:30, 8.

Kenmore—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alan Hale. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Affairs of Martha," Marjorie Main, Marsha Hunt. 1, 4:40, 8:05.

Keith Memorial — "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 10:05 a. m., 12:33, 3:01, 5:29, 7:57, 10:25. "Taxi Mister," William Bendix. 9:08, 11:36 a. m., 2:04, 4:43, 7, 9:28.

Metropolitan—"Desert Victory." 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35. "Hello Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

Modern—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50.

Old South Newsreel—"Road to Tokio," "Right of Way," "More Worlds to Conquer," "Show Horse Cartoons," latest newsreels. Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:35, 10:15. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55.

Paramount—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias. 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 9:40 a. m., 1:00, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 9:15, 11:26 a. m., 1:37, 3:48, 5:59, 8:10, 10:21. Stage Show: 10:39 a. m., 12:46, 2:57, 5:08, 7:19, 9:30.

Scollay—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Plan for Destruction," "Inside Fighting China," "Two Saplings," "Portrait of a Genius," "Women in Sports," "Family Trouble," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 10. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 1:35, 5, 8:30.

Telepix—"Catholics at War," "Ortsaba, Mexico," "Diving Daredevils," "Archery," "Naval Aviators," "Geopolities," two color cartoons, half hour of the latest news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Silent Witness," Frank Albertson. 9:36, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05. "I Walked With a Zombie," James Ellison, Frances Dee. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Tremont—"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. 11:05 a. m., 3:15, 7:30. "Northwest Passage," Spencer Tracy. 9 a. m., 1:35, 5:15, 9:25.

Uptown—"Fighting Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 2:40, 6:05, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 5. **Allston**: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "At the Front." **Regent**: "Stage Show: 10:39 a. m., 12:46, 2:57, 5:08, 7:19, 9:30.

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ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "At the Front." **Regent**: "Fighting Engineers."

Coolidge Corner: "China Girl," Gene Tierney. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett.

Cleveland Circle: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." 1:45, 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "At the Front." 1:50, 7:50.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "At the Front." 2, 8.

University: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 3:20, 6:35, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Queen of Broadway," Rochelle Hudson.

Codman Square: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Shadow of a Doubt." 3:10, 8. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 2, 7, 10.

Park: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Junior Army," Freddie Bartholomew.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young. Continuous from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "At the Front in North Africa." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Mystic: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Ida Lupino. 3:35, 8:25. "Revelle With Beverly," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 2:05, 7, 10.

Orpheum: "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 2:10, 7, 10. "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:25, 8:25.

Strand: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 3:15, 8:20. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 1:55, 6:50, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. Selected Shorts. **Fellsway**: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. "The Great Gildersleeve."

NATICK — Colonial: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters, Robert Paige. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, Joseph Cotten. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Reveille With Beverly," Bob Crosby, "Chetniks," Philip Dorn. 2, 8.

Strand: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Maria Montez, Jon Hall.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles.

Strand: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 2:09, 7:51. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 3:31, 9:06.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 3:45, 5:30, 8:15.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "George Washington Slept Here," Ann Sheridan, Jack Benny, "Wildcat," Arlene Judge.

Coolidge: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Junior Army," Freddie Bartholomew, Billy Halop.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Life Begins at Eight-Thirty," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Cat People," Simone Simon and Kent Smith. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Starts WED. MAJESTIC

Associate Feature RITZ BROS. in "HIT THE ICE"

KEITH MEMORIAL
DOORS OPEN 8:30 A.M. SENSATIONAL IS TOO MILD A WORD FOR IT!
HITLER'S CHILDREN
"TAXI, MISTER"

ESQUIRE Cor. Mass. & Hunt. Ave.
Cary Grant Ronald Colman Jean Arthur
in "TALK OF THE TOWN"
Plus Second Big Feature

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
50c Till 1 P. M. DOORS OPEN Orpheum 9:15 A. M. State 11:15 A. M.
DESPERADOES IN TECHNICOLOR!
Starring RANDOLPH SCOTT CLAIRE TREVOR GLENN FORD EVELYN KEYES
—plus—
"SHE HAS WHAT IT TAKES"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Alice John Jack Lynn
FAYE PAYNE OAKIE BARI
"HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"
in Technicolor
Plus "DESERT VICTORY"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW
John GARFIELD • Gig YOUNG
"AIR FORCE"
Plus "DIXIE DUGAN"

BOSTON (OPERA)

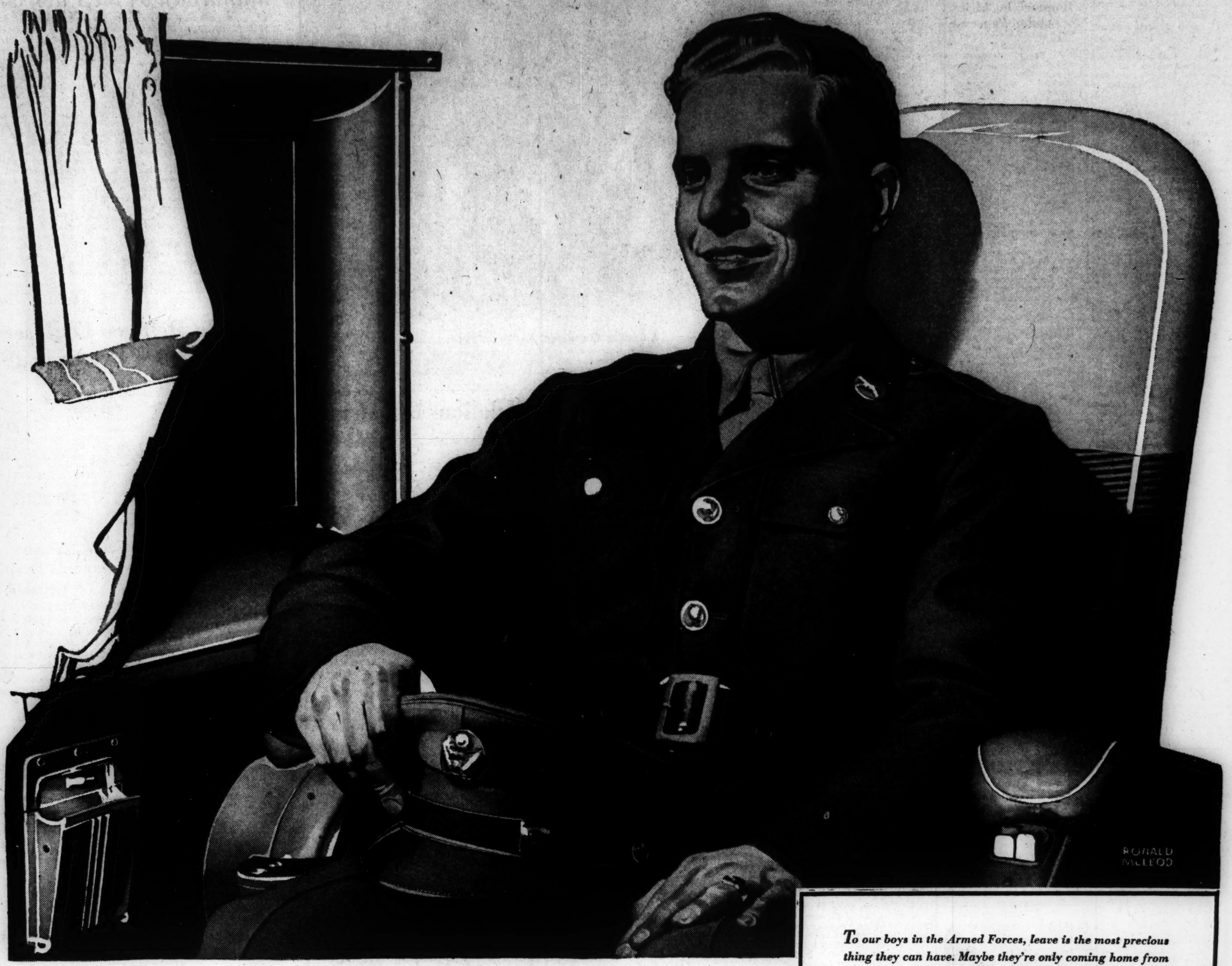
OPERA HOUSE • Evgs. 8:30 • Mat. Sat.
SAN CARLO OPERA CO
Tonight—"AIDA"
with Lushanya, Mayer, Lindi, Thomas, Kravitt
Tues. Eve. CAVALLERIA & PAGLIACCI; Wed. Eve. TRAVIATA; Thurs. Eve. TROVATORE; Fri. Eve. LOHENGRIN; Sat. Mat. FAUST; Sat. Eve. FORZA DEL DESTINO.
Evenings & Matinees: 55c to $2.20 (tax incl.)
Seats at Opera House & Wilbur Thea.

BOSTON

TOM'W 8:15 P.M. N. E. MUTUAL HALL 225 Clarendon St.
Walter DURANTY
Noted Foreign Correspondent on "Russia—First Line Against Hitler"
Tickets $.55 to $2.75 (Tax included)
At Farm and Garden Shop, 39 Newbury St. Box Office, Filene's and Jordan's

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
CASABLANCA
SILVER SKATES
Thur



GOING HOME

This is Flight 44.

It shortens the distance between places by many hours.

It makes possible a trip for busy people who otherwise would not have time to go.

☆ ☆ ☆

Like this boy in uniform—going home.

Going home, on a furlough for just 30 hours.

Going home, to a piece of Mother's apple pie... a few hours with Mary... a heart-to-heart talk with Dad.

Going home, to sleep in his own bed... to take a long look at everything he cares about.

☆ ☆ ☆

He thinks about these things now... and he thinks about the man who, ten minutes ago, gave up his seat in the plane to him.

He remembers that the man looked important, and busy.

But the man overheard him say he couldn't get home at all in 30 hours unless he got on this plane.

And the man had stepped up and asked to be changed to a later flight... and he had said something about a responsibility to men in uniform.

And something about... one of the reasons we have an America to fight for is because Americans take time to think about the other fellow.

☆ ☆ ☆

The boy felt warm and good inside. A stranger knew how much it meant to a soldier to be going home.

Going home... maybe for the last time in a long while.

Maybe for the last time.

To our boys in the Armed Forces, leave is the most precious thing they can have. Maybe they're only coming home from camp. Maybe they're coming back from the hellholes of the Solomons or Africa. Every hour, every minute of that leave means more to them than they can say. For many of them, with the little time they have, the only way they can get home, the only way they can see their folks again, is to fly. We of Eastern Air Lines would like to give each one of them an "unofficial priority." But we can't. So we're going to leave it up to you—and we don't mean that you should stop traveling by air for the duration. Just continue to make plane reservations—and if your business is important or your trip is urgent, travel as usual. However, if you find you can take a later plane and there's a soldier, sailor or marine waiting—who can't get home and back in time any other way—why not give him your seat?

Eddie Rickenbacker

President and General Manager, EASTERN *Air Lines*

Rommel Retreats Under U. S. Attack

Continued from Page 1

Africa, which said: "In the north, the Second United States Army Corps captured an important height after heavy fighting in the Sidi N'Sir sector. The enemy was forced to withdraw and American troops continue to press on."

There was nothing to show definitely whether the dispatch or the communiqué provided the latest word on the situation.

The peak taken by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's men was not otherwise identified, but the German retreat apparently was from the twin guardian hills of Green Hill and Bald Hill, scene of bitter fighting last winter between British and Germans. The Americans were last reported at the foot of those formidable hedgehogs, ready for the assault.

Even before news of the Nazi retreat was received, advanced elements of the Second Army Corps had reached a line three miles east of Sidi N'Sir and only about 10 miles southwest of Mateur, a junction from which highways lead to both Tunis and Bizerte.

In a companion action to the north, other Americans captured an important hill called Djebel Nechat El Mazi, nine miles northeast of Sedjenane and 30 miles southwest of Bizerte, this in an advance slowed both by heavy enemy action and difficult terrain.

Axis broadcasts indicated the Allies were hurling masses of tanks and assault infantry into their ring of attacks and admitted that penetrations were being made into their lines.

A French communiqué broadcast by the Algiers Radio anounced that French forces had driven to a position little more than three miles from the German Tunisian stronghold at Pont do Fahs.

Units of the Nineteenth French Army Corps were reported to have accomplished an advance of more than 12 miles into German positions in 36 hours of combat, striking across the Pont du Fahs plain after sweeping the enemy from the Djebel Mansour.

The communiqué said the offensive had progressed "up to five kilometers only" (3.10 miles from Pont du Fahs, an anchor of the Axis' secondary defense line on the southern front).

Djebel Tanngoucho, dominating the road from Medjez-el-Bab to Tebourba, was cleared of the enemy by bayonet-wielding British infantry of the First Army and by tanks which captured the remnants of a garrison that resisted tenaciously, an Allied communiqué said. Apparently the path to Tunis was nearly open along this route. The British were reported almost in full possession of Long-Stop Hill in this sector, about 10 miles from Tebourba, gateway to Tunis.

The British Eighth Army on the southern flank captured Djebel Terhouna, a strong German defense point five miles northwest of Enfidaville, the Allied communiqué said, confirming previous unofficial reports.

A military spokesman said Col Gen. Jurgen von Arnim was known to have committed most of his armor to "fight it out" against British tanks which penetrated the narrow plain east of Goubellat, between the French and American sectors.

"This is a vital area," the spokesman said.

The possibility of a British break-through in the Goubellat sector, which would slash a path between the Tunis-Bizerte area and the Axis secondary southern defense line based at Pont du Fahs, Zaghouan, and Bou Ficha may have influenced General von Arnim to order withdrawals on the flanks while he still had the power for a delaying action.

Rommel in Africa, London Paper Says

By the Associated Press

London, April 26

A Berlin broadcast reported by the Daily Mail said General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is in Africa and in supreme command of Axis troops there.

The broadcast, quoting a High Command spokesman, said "Rommel is personally directing operations in North Africa. The entire campaign has been designed in all strategical details by Rommel."

Two London newspapers, the Express and News Chronicle, said in dispatches from Geneva that Marshal Rommel had been recalled to Berlin, where he was due April 24.

The dispatches said Hitler was offering Marshal Rommel a post on the Russian front or the command of Axis forces in Bulgaria.

Russia:

Heavy Losses Halt Nazi Drive at Kuban

Halted by heavy losses in counterattacks in the Kuban Delta of the Western Caucasus, German forces prodded at various sectors of the long Russian front, but there were no reports of important engagements and the Moscow communiqué said nothing of significance had occurred.

Both sides waged active scouting operations on almost all fronts and the Russian communiqué said 100 Germans were killed during a minor action on the Donets River front and 70 more in a light engagement on the Western front. There was scattered artillery activity.

Apparently the temporary activity west of Rostov had died down as there were no further reports of operations in this area.

As far as the news was concerned, this seemed the quietest day of the year.

The Berlin Radio acknowledged April 25 that Russian troops had seized the rocky mountains rimming the Black Sea port of Novorosrisk, last major German base in the Caucasus.

It was the first time Berlin had disclosed the nearness of the Russians to Novorossisk. A Transocean broadcast recorded by the Associated Press reported that the Red Army was "in possession of particularly good and strong positions in the rocky mountains around the town."

The Russians weeks ago had reported the capture of Abinskaya, 20 miles northeast of Novorossisk, and Anastasevskaya, 33 miles to the north, but Soviet bulletins since have been confined to telling of a steady repulse of German counterattacks, made in such strength as to indicate a major enemy effort to extend the constricted foothold in the Caucasus.

U. S. S. Ranger:

Navy Denies Report Carrier was Sunk

The Navy denied in a special announcement that the aircraft carrier Ranger had been torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic.

"Neither the Ranger nor any other United States carrier has been sunk or damaged in any ocean," a Navy spokesman said.

The Berlin Radio claimed that the 10-year-old aircraft carrier had been sunk by a German submarine in the North Atlantic.

The broadcast asserted that a submarine commanded by Lieutenant Commander von Buelow attacked the carrier which was employed, Berlin said, in guarding a convoy lane across the Atlantic.

Launched at Newport News, Va., in 1933, the Ranger was the first American naval vessel specifically designed as an aircraft carrier.

The sinking early this month of a small Norwegian freighter in the Gulf of Mexico—one of four Allied and neutral Western Atlantic merchant losses announced last week by the Navy—marked the first announced destruction of a vessel in those waters in more than seven months.

The last sinking announced in the Gulf was the 6,511-tone Amatlan, a tanker which Mexico seized from Italy on April 1, 1941, and which was announced as sunk last Sept. 6 with the loss of 10 persons.

Since then, Axis U-boats have been charged with 189 announced merchant sinkings in other portions of the Western Atlantic.

The three other vessels revealed last week as sunk were medium-sized United States merchantmen, raising to 649 the Associated Press tabulation of announced Allied and neutral cargo sinkings in those waters since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 258 were United States ships.

South Pacific:

Fortresses Bomb Japanese Bases

A 26-minute raid by Flying Fortresses on Wewak, strong Japanese base on the northeast coast of New Guinea, marked limited Easter Sunday operations of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Air Force, Allied headquarters in Australia said.

A formation of B-17s swept back and forth over the airdrome before daylight. Columns of heavy black smoke were rising from fires set by the explosives as the bombers thundered southward toward other targets.

The Flying Fortresses next went into action at Madang, 100 miles down the coast from Wewak, strafing the town and military installations. They swept on to the southeast, strafing the Saidor area before turning homeward.

Madang got a second pounding from a single Liberator late in the afternoon and another Liberator bombed the dock area at Finschhafen.

Mubo, some 15 miles south of Salamaua in New Guinea, was bombed and strafed by a formation of Havoc attack bombers.

The Allied communiqué did not mention a large Japanese convoy which was sighted April 24 300 miles northeast of Wewak. A spokesman for General MacArthur said, however, that apparently the convoy had continued westward beyond the range of Allied bombers. It was assumed it was headed for the Palau Islands but the spokesman acknowledged it might swing southward toward the western end of Netherlands New Guinea.

New American offensive actions in the South Pacific theater are believed probable following a lull in which command staffs have taken time to co-ordinate plans for future operations mapped at the Casablanca Conference and in the recent Pacific strategy sessions at Washington.

The nature and direction of the probable next American pushes of course are not open to conjecture, but well-advised sources in the Southwest Pacific are reported to think it certain there will be close liaison and teamwork between Admiral William F. Halsey, commanding United States naval forces in this area, and General MacArthur, who is directing the Southwest Pacific operations from Australia.

The battle in which four American fighter planes engaged 10 enemy bombers and 20 Zeros and shot down 5 of the enemy fighters occurred 95 miles northwest of Lunga Point on Guadalcanal. The American planes two of which failed to return, were Corsairs (Vought F4U).

In the Aleutians, United States pilots apparently were earthbound for two days because of fog and storms, but on April 25 the Navy disclosed the raids had started again.

Despite storms, bombers and fighters took off April 24 to roar down on the rocky island near the end of the Aleutians chain, loosing explosives and strafing enemy positions with machine-gun fire.

The weather was so bad, however, that the pilots were unable to observe results.

Earlier, after two days had passed without reports of assaults on Kiska, which had been bombed 113 times since April 1, it was assumed in Washington that the enemy was able to make 48 hours of progress in his dogged construction of an airport.

Far East:

Japanese Attack In Burma and China

Japanese forces launched an attack on British positions between the Mayu Hills and the Mayu River south of Buthidaung on April 25 and fighting is continuing, a British communiqué issued in New Delhi said. Buthidaung is about 65 miles north of Akyab.

The communiqué said there was no important change on the front, however.

A delayed dispatch from American Air Force Headquarters in China said five Japanese planes were definitely destroyed and four others were probably shot down April 24 when American fighters intercepted a flight of 25 enemy aircraft near an advance air base in Hunan Province.

Pilots of American P-40s emerged without loss of a single American plane, despite the fact they were outnumbered two to one. One of the American craft was damaged slightly by machine-gun bullets.

Meanwhile in China Chungking reported the Japanese were using "scores of bombers" to back their biggest offensive in recent months in the Taiheng Mountains on the Honan-Shansi border and that both sides had suffered heavy losses.

Some 40,000 Japanese are trying to dislodge the Chinese from the north-south range which dominates a long stretch of the Peiping-Hankow railway. The mountains serve Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies as a base of operations against enemy strongholds in southeast Shansi and north Honan provinces.

"Severe engagements took place at every mountain pass and height as our forces offered stout opposition," the communiqué said.

The Chinese communiqué said Chinese forces broke through the gates of a small town near Kinhwa in Chekiang Province inflicting considerable casualties on the enemy and destroying his barracks.

Dispatches said eight Japanese planes raided the important river and highway center of Kienow, which the enemy evidently regarded as a potential base for bombing his home islands.

Continent:

Axis Transportation Bombed by Allies

Whirlwinds and other fighters conducted widespread operations over Belgium and France, attacking German rail and water transportation, the British Air Ministry announced.

Heaviest attacks were centered on barges in a Belgian canal near Bruges. At least nine were damaged. A locomotive was destroyed west of Ghent and another was damaged. Two planes were lost.

U. S. Army Nurses in Australia

Associated Press

American Contingent Passes on Sydney Street

Nurses of the United States Army march to the ceremony of presentation in Martin Place, Sydney, Australia, of two ambulances donated by the Young America Victory Club. Brig. Gen. T. E. Rilea made the presentation, in behalf of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, to Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Army Frank Forde.

Finnish Relations in Balance; Report of Break 'Premature'

STOCKHOLM, April 26 (AP)—A break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Finland appeared imminent today as advices from Helsingfors indicated little possibility of a change in Finnish foreign policy which might ease the situation.

While the Finnish public was reported deeply disturbed by the prospect of a break, Finland's official position was summed up tersely by a source close to the Government with these words:

"The Americans cannot expect us to tie a noose around our own necks."

The statement was an obvious reference to American desires that Finland settle its differences with Russia, break its ties with Germany, and withdraw from the war.

Germany has been reported bringing strong pressure on Finland to step up its military efforts against Russia and aid the Nazis in mounting a spring offensive against Leningrad.

Reports were current last night that Washington already had broken relations with Finland, but they were described as "premature" by a high Finnish foreign office source in Helsingfors.

Appointment Canceled

This source disclosed that United States Chargé d'Affaires Robert Mills McClintock had made an appointment at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon to discuss "an important matter," but later had canceled the appointment. There was no explanation, and Mr. McClintock declined to comment.

A dispatch from Helsingfors today quoted Mr. McClintock as saying he knew of no new political developments. He acknowledged that he had requested an audience with the Finnish Foreign Minister yesterday, which later was canceled, but made no comment on the incident. He said he had no plans for today and no appointments.

Foreign Minister Sir Henrik Ramsay was spending the Easter holiday in the country. Subordinates said the situation remained unchanged and expressed the hope that relations with the United States would continue.

Mr. McClintock and a code clerk have been the sole occupants of the United States Legation since last Friday, when the rest of the staff departed for Stockholm in a move generally interpreted as a diplomatic pressure maneuver. Mrs. McClintock arrived in Sweden yesterday.

Good Relations Desired

Finland is the only country fighting beside the Nazis with which the United States has maintained relations.

The principal Swedish language newspaper in Helsingfors, Hufvudstadbladt, declared yesterday that the Finnish people desire strongly to remain on good terms with the United States and that recent developments have been a source of anxiety.

The paper asserted, however, that "we cannot sacrifice our right to defend our independence and democratic liberties, although political and military circumstances have put the highly esteemed American nation on the side of our enemy."

None of the Finnish language newspapers in Helsingfors made any editorial comment.

Soviet-Polish Ties Broken; Text of Molotoff's Note

Continued from Page 1

fanned in every way by the Polish official press.

"Far from offering rebuff to the vile fascist slander of the U. S. S. R., the Polish Government did not even find it necessary to address the Soviet Government with an inquiry or explanation on this subject.

"Farcical Investigation"

"Having committed the monstrous crime against the Polish officers, Hitlerite authorities now stage a farcical investigation and for this staging they made use of certain Polish pro-fascist elements whom they themselves picked in occupied Poland where everything is under Hitler's heel and where an honest Pole cannot openly have his say.

"For the 'investigation' both the Polish Government and the Hitlerite Government invited the International Red Cross, which is compelled in conditions of a terroristic regime with its gallows and mass extermination of a peaceful population, to take part in this investigation farce staged by Hitler.

"Clearly such an investigation, conducted behind the back of the Soviet Government at that, cannot evoke the confidence of people possessing any amount of honesty. The fact that the hostile campaign against the Soviet Union commences simultaneously in the German and Polish press and is conducted along same lines—this fact leaves no doubt as to the existence of contact and accord in carrying out this hostile campaign between the enemy of the Allies, Hitler and the Polish Government.

Called Treacherous Blow

"While peoples of the Soviet Union are bleeding profusely in a hard struggle against Hitlerite Germany and strain every effort for the defeat of the common enemy of the Russian and Polish peoples and all freedom loving democratic countries, the Polish Government to please Hitler's tyranny deals a treacherous blow to the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Government is aware that this hostile campaign against the Soviet Union was undertaken by the Polish Government in order to exert pressure upon the Soviet Government by making use of the Hitlerite slanderous fake for the purpose of wresting from it territorial concessions at he expense ofinterests of the Soviet Ukraine, Soviet Byelo-Russia and Soviet Lithuania.

"All these circumstances compel the Soviet Government to recognize that the present Government of Poland, having slid to the path of accord with Hitler's government, actually has discontinued Allied relations with the U. S. S. R. and has adopted a hostile attitude towards the Soviet union.

"In the strength of all above, the Soviet Government has decided to sever relations with the Polish Government.

Washington Sorry

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The State Department expressed regret today over the break in diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and the Polish Government in exile.

Asked for commen, a Department official said that without reference to the merits in the matter of the diferences between these two Governments, and without knowing as yet the full facts, it was with regret that the Government learned of this development.

Soviet Drive Against Germans Developed by Night Scouting

Continued from Page 1

warmer weather or the Germans may have a hill crest dominating Soviet positions.

Series of Artillery Duels

Third. Artillery duels. The Russians want to prevent the Germans from strengthening their defense systems and try to destroy a "daily dozen" of blockhouses and so keep German sappers busy patching up instead of extending fortifications. German gunners try to stop this interference by silencing Soviet batteries.

Fourth. Larger scale actions when either side tries to straighten out a sector. At the present time on the eve of important battles the Germans and Soviets are particularly sensitive to even slight changes in the configuration of the front because the higher commanders may have selected certain localities for full-scale actions.

Thus on the Sevsk sector the Germans attacked for three days with a hundred tanks, each time to recover a minute territory.

Economy on Tanks

In all local engagements the Russians are using tanks more sparingly than the Germans and usually leave artillery with armor-piercing muskets to deal with enemy tank attacks.

The Germans support these attacks with direct fire guns mounted on 22-ton armored carriages with caterpillars. They closely resemble tanks but the functions differ.

On the Kuban sector the fighting already is coming out of this phase and the Germans are trying to work up to a break through either to widen the bridgehead and make their position safer or perhaps to resume the offensive against the Caucasus.

Book on Mme. Koo's Life Story Withdrawn by the Publishers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—Diplomats' wives, it has long been said, should be seen and not heard. So Mme. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, has learned—the hard way.

Publication of Mme. Koo's fabulous story of her globe-encircling life, "Hi-Lan Koo" was canceled by her New York publishers, Dial Press, yesterday after thousands of copies had been distributed for sale beginning today.

Only recently, Mme. Koo had another embarrassing moment. On orders from above, she was forced to ask newspapers to withdraw her statement that China might collapse economically if more American arms and planes were not forthcoming.

Mme. Koo, formerly a renowned hostess in Paris, is now a refugee in New York City where she is ostensibly helping China relief.

Though Mme. Koo is said to have been working with Mrs. Mary Van Rensselaer Thayer for four years on her life story, it was only within the last few days that Dr. Koo, now in the United States had opportunity to read the book.

Mme. Koo was on the platform of the all-Chinese meeting at which Mme. Chiang Kai-shek recently spoke in New York, but members of Mme. Chiang's party reported that the Ambassador, though he was sent for by Mme. Chiang, was kept waiting before she would see him in California. The Ambassador has just returned from conferences in Chungking with the Generalissimo and is en route back to his post in London.

Mme. Koo's book was withdrawn, it is believed here, not because of any political views she expressed, but rather because of wrong impression to the Chinese her opulent and impulsive way of living might have given.

Mme. Wei Tao-ming, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, usually a chatty, friendly person, has maintained a discreet silence as a member of Mme. Chiang's cross-country entourage.

Bermuda Refugee Conferees Renew Work Begun in 1938

Continued from Page 1

regation of refugee groups in certain countries. These problems are undoubtedly being discussed since they are at the very base of the refugee problem.

Distortion by Berlin

Aware that Hitler will, if possible, distort to his own purposes efforts of the Conference, its leaders are exceptionally guarded in occasional statements to the press. It is admitted by the very nature of the situation, however, that the most positive help can now be given those refugees who have succeeded in making their way to neutral countries.

It is difficult to estimate the total number of refugees at any given time since figures change constantly with movements of war. England received 35,000 refugees in 1940, 13,000 in 1941, 15,000 in 1942. Nearly all capable of working have been absorbed into war industries. Internment is almost a thing of the past.

Mr. Peake said about 800 persons a month still are making their way to England without visas.

Distribution of refugees in other countries has been estimated as follows: Switzerland, upward of 15,000; Spain, more than 20,000; Cypress, nearly 5,000 Greeks; Palestine, 38,000; Syria and Egypt, 10,000; Rumania and Bulgaria, 34,000, including 4,000 children destined for Palestine. Refugees have also found their way to the New World, more than 200,000 having been admitted to the United States since 1939. Others have reached Central America, South America, or the West Indies.

Avoiding Hitler

An important question is how far it is possible to work with neutral nations without playing into Hitler's hands.

At the present time, funds for maintenance and transportation of refugees are raised through both private charities and governmental expenditures. It is expected that the Bermuda Conference or Intergovernmental Committee will make specific recommendations as to financing of refugee programs.

Both Mr. Richard Law, British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Harold Willis Dodds, President of Princeton University—respective heads of the British and American delegations—have already made clear that the war prevents any large scale movement of refugees. According to shipping experts even ships traveling in ballast would not be available for this transport work because they could not pick up and deliver refugees without leaving designated routes and slowing the movement of war material. There is some possibility that neutral shipping may be used.

Victory Principal Solution

Bermuda Conference leaders have repeatedly emphasized that winning the war will provide the only real solution to the refugee problem. While this is true to a large extent, it must not be forgotten that the League of Nations was occupied in trying to correct population dislocations caused by the last war until almost the outbreak of the present one.

An indication of the approach to the problem being taken by British and American delegates was supplied by Dr. Dodds the other day in one of the rare press conferences he and Mr. Law have held. Dr. Dodds said:

"As long as you think of the refugee problem in terms of enormous mass human misery, problems are so vast and baffling that there seems little you can do. When you talk in terms of millions you are just sociologist. Our discussions have gotten down to very small groups. No possibilities are being overlooked in the question of transportation and supplies. We are thinking in terms of human lives. Every human life saved is important."

Grew Stresses Japan's Desire To Crush U. S.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 26 (AP)—Japan's militarists nurse an "overweening ambition" to invade and conquer the United States, Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Tokyo, declared today.

They must be crushed, he said in a prepared address at Union College's commencement, not only to save the United States, but to free the Japanese people from bondage.

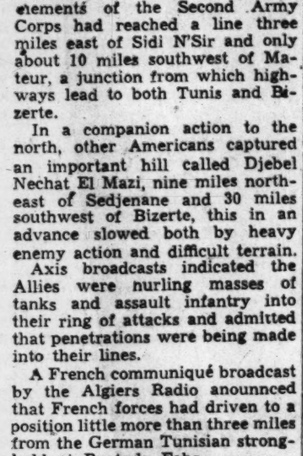
Mr. Grew, a special assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, praised "the contribution of loyal Americans of Japanese origin."

Union College conferred honorary degrees upon 12 persons, including Mr. Grew; Gov. Thomas E. Dewey; Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Army's Services of Supply; Senator Walter F. George of Georgia; Cecil Brown, radio news commentator, and Edward Johnson, Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

"The Japanese people themselves," Mr. Grew said, "have become the slaves of their own army, gendarmerie and police." He added: "The only hope Japan can have of freedom is the hope held out by the armed forces of the United Nations. . . ."

Stimson Shows Interest In New 4-Motor Bomber

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 26 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson paid a surprise visit April 23 to San Diego and displayed great interest in a new four-engined bomber now under construction. He climbed aboard and inspected the many instruments in the cockpit. After his inspection of the plane, being built to outperform the famed Liberator, he said in reply to questions about the ship that he wouldn't go into military details. He toured both plants of the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation.



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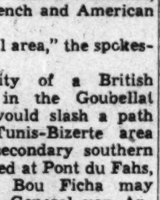

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★ ★ ★ MORE GOOD NEWS FROM THE PRODUCTION FRONT ★ ★ ★

A REPORT TO THE NATION

on General Motors' Production, Employment, Economies and Profits

PRODUCTION

TODAY THE COUNTRY'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF WAR MATERIALS

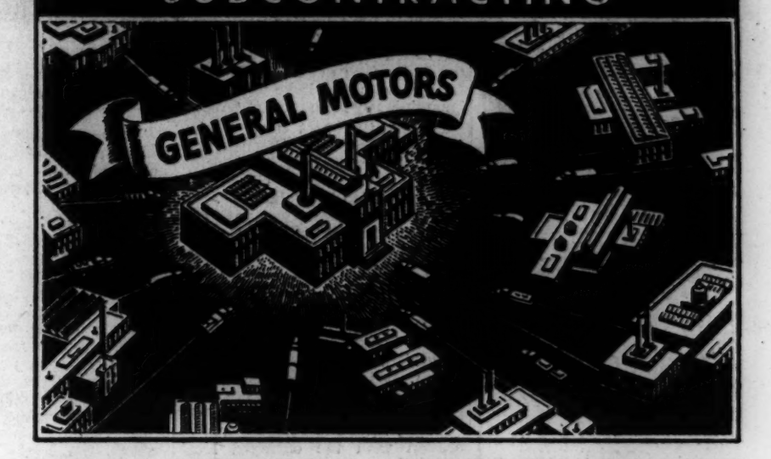
During 1942 war production in General Motors increased rapidly. Deliveries in the fourth quarter were more than four times those in the fourth quarter of 1941 and were at an annual rate of more than three billion dollars. In reality, war production increased far more rapidly than dollar value indicates—thanks to decreases in cost of manufacture. General Motors' interests and energies are concentrated on speeding war production.

PERFORMANCE

THROUGH BATTLE TESTS WITH FLYING COLORS—THE WORLD AROUND

General Motors' war products are now being used by both the Army and Navy on battlefronts all over the globe. Reports of their effectiveness—and, in many cases, of decided superiority over enemy equipment—are evidence of the quality materials and precision workmanship going into their manufacture. The great variety of equipment furnished is indicated below—and there are additional secret weapons which cannot be listed.

SUBCONTRACTING



THOUSANDS OF SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS ASSIST GENERAL MOTORS

Continuing peacetime practices, thousands of subcontractors and suppliers—companies which have demonstrated production efficiency and ability to maintain quality—have been utilized by General Motors. This practice has resulted in the spread of approximately one-half of General Motors' war work to outside firms. Thousands of these subcontractors and suppliers are firms employing 100 people or less.

"KNOW-HOW"

ENGINEERING AND PRODUCTION KNOWLEDGE PRODUCES RESULTS

The experience gained by General Motors over the years has proved of immense value in war work. This "Know-How" in the fields of engineering and manufacture has made possible quick conversion to war production, and resulted in simplification of design, improvement of quality and reduction in cost. This not only speeded up the work and got the job done, but saved manpower and millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money.

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES HAVE MOUNTED TO AN ALL-TIME HIGH

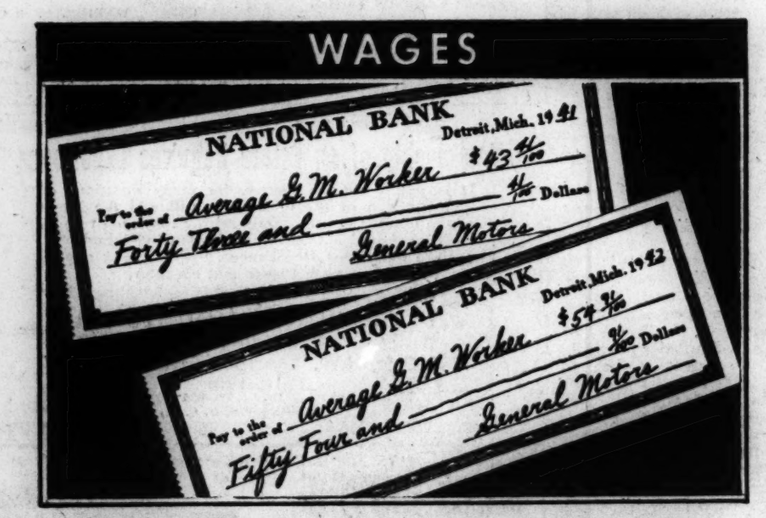
Although more than 50,000 G.M. people have joined the armed forces, employment in the U. S. and Canada rose to 370,000 in 1942—an all-time high. This increase involved great problems in training personnel. Hours worked increased to an average of 45.5 hours per week compared to 40.7 in 1941. General Motors' employment is spread through 107 plants in the U. S. in 46 communities in 13 states—and five plants in Canada.

SERVICE COOPERATION

TECHNICAL TRAINING AND FIELD SERVICE TO ASSIST THE ARMED FORCES

General Motors' training schools for technicians of the armed services have graduated more than 11,000 men—will train approximately 40,000 in 1943. Parts schedules have also been established, and maintenance units set up in combat areas. Technical observers are stationed at battlefronts, so that our engineers and mechanics, cooperating with the armed forces, can more rapidly improve the military effectiveness of weapons.

WAGES



WAGES REACH A NEW PEAK AS RATES AND HOURS INCREASE

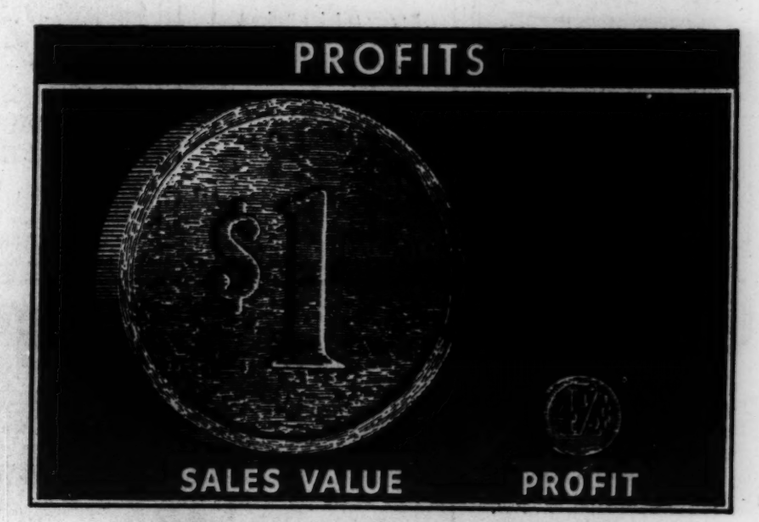
Along with increased employment and working hours, wages have risen substantially. Hourly workers, who averaged $43.41 weekly in 1941, averaged $54.91 in 1942—an increase of 26%. The payroll for both salaried and hourly rate employes in 1942 was $859,314,062. G.M. paid $259,331 to employes for suggestions furthering the war effort. More than $7,000,000 was paid to employes through group insurance.

REDUCED COSTS

SAVING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR UNCLE SAM—AND YOU

As a result of the industrial "Know-How" reviewed above, manufacturing costs were so reduced that, by the end of 1942, more than $177,000,000 had been voluntarily returned to the government in price reductions, and there will be an additional $183,000,000 in price reductions which will apply to subsequent deliveries under existing contracts.

PROFITS



GENERAL MOTORS' PROFITS WERE LOWER IN 1942

The General Motors policy of limiting its rate of profits, before taxes, on its manufacturing business to about half of 1941 resulted in a net income from manufacturing of 4½% of total sales. Common stock dividends were $2.00 per share in 1942, as compared with $3.75 per share in 1941.

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Allied Invasion of Greece This Summer Is Expected

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 26—Hitler's intense preoccupation with defenses for the Balkans and recent conferences by Axis leaders and consultations with King Boris of Bulgaria and Admiral Nicholas Horthy of Hungary all throw the limelight on the Greek islands and Greek mainland because it is felt generally that this part of the Eastern Mediterranean may soon be the scene of fresh battles between the United Nations and the Axis.

I have just finished a brief trip to Izmir, during which I sailed by the Greek islands lying off the Turkish Coast and gained important information regarding conditions in Greek islands and Greece itself. First, Greek circles in Izmir which are in touch with refugees from the islands and also with the Greek Government in Cairo declare that most Greeks believe—even those in Occupied Greece—that an Allied offensive against the Greek islands and possibly the Dodecanese and Greek mainland will begin during the summer months.

Faced with this possibility, the Germans in Greece now are doing everything in their power to establish national unity behind the new puppet Rhallis Government in Athens, which they hope to control in the same manner they are using the Laval Cabinet in France. Having found that oppression does not pay, the Axis now is attempting to conciliate Greek opinion. This is one reason they allowed a Greek Minister of Defense in the new Jean Rhallis Cabinet.

Little Support

However, reliable reports from Athens confirm that the Rhallis Government is meeting with little popular support and that all the political reunions which the Rhallis Government recently organized throughout the country were a complete failure. Recent German moves to give Bulgarians more control in the defense of Northern Greece, especially Salonika, have infuriated the Greeks, who like the Bulgarians even less than the Italians, who now have withdrawn ignominiously from most of Greece.

During the past few weeks, Greek Patriots under Colonel Bonopoulos, operating in the Florina district, have attacked Greek territory occupied by Bulgarians. Severe fighting took place with the garrison of the village of Doxato, and patriots captured prisoners and carried out many acts of sabotage to military buildings.

At the same time, Greek patriots attacked a blockhouse, the attacks being aimed at disturbing Bulgarian preparations round Salonika. It is believed that large-scale guerilla attacks on the Bulgarians now can be expected in the near future working in collaboration with the outraged local population.

However, Greek refugees arriving in Izmir from islands bring testimonies of the price the Greeks have had to pay for their stubborn resistance to the Axis occupation. Fortunately, due to the excellent work of the Greek Relief Association and the International Red Cross, food conditions in the islands and in Greece are greatly improved. Still the situation in islands near the Greek mainland remains pitiful.

German garrisons now are in complete control of the important islands of Chios, Mytilene and Lamnos but 10,000 Italians still are garrisoned in the Island of Samos. Axis troops are stripping these islands of all their produce. For example, all wine from Samos was sent to Germany and half the oil crop in Pytilene was seized by the Axis authorities. The Nazis also are cutting the trees on these Islands, and especially around Athens, the Nazis have stripped the countryside of woods forests.

Conditions in Athens

One refugee gave me the following details regarding present-day conditions in Athens. The water shortage is acute in the Greek Capital, due to the fact that the Germans nearly emptied the great Marathon Dam and Reservoir when they flew water from Marathon to Egypt and Libya during General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreat. Water rations in Athens are 15 cubit meters a person a month and no busses are running in the Capital. Only three trams are left running and electricity has been reduced to 10 kilowatts a month, with this electricity allowed only for use as lighting.

The Germans accuse Greeks of sabotaging railways and declare that because of this coal cannot be sent to Athens; hence, the shortage of electricity. Conditions are especially bad in Northern Greece and Thrace. Food prices in Salonika are three times as high as those in Athens. The International Red Cross and Greek Relief organization in Izmir is hoping to send further supplies to these districts to relieve the distress.

However, despite all these sufferings, Greek morale remains magnificent and it is significant that few Greeks now are leaving Greece or the islands because they feel that the day of Greece's liberation now is near.

'. . . a Host of Nodding Daffodils'

Fox

Bow to British War Order Against Their Transportation

A large field of Narcissuses, one of the many vast stretches of early blooming flowers on the Scilly Islands that for the duration have to raise the less elegant but more useful potatoes and turnips instead.

Scilly's Fragrant Flowers Give Way to Root Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—This spring, much of the Scilly Isles' fragrant harvest of narcissuses, daffodils, violets, anemones, and polyanthus, has withered in the fields.

Gathering the flowers and sending them to market has been virtually impossible since last February when a Government war measure, banned the transportation of flowers by rail or through the mails. This is resulting in wiping out for the duration practically all that still remained of flower cultivation in the Scilly Islands.

Two years ago the islands turned over some 50 per cent of their acreage to growing potatoes, and tomatoes, and to raising beef for marketing. In the intervening period they have become self-supporting for much of their food, only sending to the mainland for such things as bread, tea, and sugar. This is, perhaps, the only spot in the British Isles where cream, the making of which was banned last September, is still plentiful, because there is no way of collecting the milk yield and getting it to the mainland before it turns sour.

Today as the flowers fade, the bulbs are pulled from the ground and the earth freshly dug to grow oats, onions, or root crops for cattle.

Before the war the spring flower season meant hard work for the Scilly Island farmer, from Christmas time, when these sub-tropical islands leave their mild winter for an early spring, to the end of March. His income during these months sufficed to make the rest of the year easy going. But now, for the islander having to grow root and vegetable crops on fields which are measured in yards instead of acres, it means hard work all 12 months of the year, for little reward. The tomatoes and potatoes which will be marketed later in the year will bring in far less money to the Scillonians than their flowers have done in other years, and the costs of labor are heavier.

There is still a possibility, however, that a few flowers from the islands may reach other parts of the country. At the end of February some 1,600 boxes of budding violets, anemones, daffodils, and narcissuses were shipped aboard a coastal steamer which otherwise would have sailed in ballast, and six days later were unloaded at Liverpool in perfect condition.

The Ministry of War Transport forbade their being moved more than 15 miles by any form of transport at all, so they were sold in the town, lowering the previously high prices to a startling degree. Further consignments will be sent if and when a ship has space for them. Destination of the flowers depends on where the ship is already bound. Londoners do not expect to see many of them.

Scillonians look forward to the time when they can once more welcome visitors to "a host of nodding daffodils."

Moscow Opens Churches For Easter Crowds

MOSCOW, April 26 (AP)—From midnight, past dawn and far into the day yesterday, thousands of Moscow citizens elbowed their way into the 26 churches open in this city for the observance of Easter.

It was the greatest crush of worshipers since before the revolution.

The Military Commandant of Moscow lifted the midnight curfew at the request of churchgoers.

The crowds last night and far into the morning, it is estimated, could have filled four times as many churches as were open.

Thousands of young boys and girls, young women and men and soldiers of the Red Army were among the worshipers.

The tremendous turning out of churchgoers was spontaneous. Nothing was printed about Easter in the Government newspapers or reported on the radio.

Haven for Jewish Refugees Urged at New York Seder

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—The rescue of Europe's Jews from extermination and the import of Palestine in the pattern of Jewish survival featured the week-end's annual Seder observance here for which more than 6,000 persons assembled in the Astor and Commodore Hotels for a program that included messages from Wendell L. Willkie, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, and United States Senators Robert F. Wagner and Joseph H. Ball, of New York and Minnesota, respectively.

Leaders in labor, education and social welfare fields were the speakers at the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the National Labor Committee for Palestine and coincidental with announcement by the Joint Distribution Committee, a leading group in the United Jewish appeal for distressed refugees, that it stands ready to provide $200,000 for the maintenance of 1,000 homeless Jewish children if they can be gotten out of France.

Mr. Willkie's message to the Seder struck the keynote of urgency for immediate action to save the victims of Hitler's "barbaric program," with emphasis on the work being done in Palestne.

Similarly, Governor Dewey hailed the passover observance as serving "to renew the determination of all people of good will to end Hitler barbarism," declaring that "every step must be taken to furnish a haven for the innocent victims of this mad design."

Senator Wagner saw in large-scale immigration to Palestine "the only substantial hope for survival for the Jews of Europe," visualizing it as a haven not only ready with welcome and support, but a place where the exiles could "aid in the common fight against the Axis."

Senator Ball was emphatic that the problem of Palestine typified those which the United Nations must solve to achieve stability in the postwar world.

Speakers at the Seder joined in stressing the need of helping "open the gates wide for the hundreds of thousands who are being uprooted in Europe and pass like driftwood upon frigid and foodless shores," with Dr. George N. Shuster, President of Hunter College, and Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, leading in this appeal. Dr. Shuster was critical of persons who support the view that the Jews were "to blame for the greatest tragedy of Europe," declaring that they had been absolved from this from the beginning "by edict of Hitler himself."

The child refugee rescue program was announced through Dr. Joseph J. Swartz, Eoropean executive of the Joint Distribution Committee, who said that provision was ready for a haven for homeless children in Switzerland which would "point the way for the rescue of possibly as many as 50,000."

Relief and Federal Projects Cost 25 Billions in Decade

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Relief in the form of doles or payments for work on public projects cost the American taxpayer nearly $25,000,000,000 during the 1933-42 decade.

That sum, including money spent by federal, state and local governments, exceeds the entire national debt through 1933, but is less than a third of what the Federal Government alone will spend in the wartime fiscal year ended next June 30.

Shown in data compiled by the Social Security Board, the sum covers "payments to recipients of public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs in the continental United States, January, 1933-December, 1942." It does not take into account money spent for administrative purposes or for purchase of materials.

Biggest single item in the $24,829,692,000 outlay was $9,042,928,000 in Federal funds paid those on the rolls of the moribund Work Projects Administration.

The second greatest single item was $6,055,431,000 credited by the Security Board to "general assistance," provided exclusively by state and local governments without matching Federal funds.

Third was $3,024,251,000 expended on old age pensions, with the federal and state governments sharing the cost, and fourth, $2,139,008,000 that went to enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Other expenditures in the 10-year span, which the Security Board said coincided roughly with the first decade of Federal participation in public aid, were given as follows:

Aid to dependent children, $900,306,000; aid to the blind, $158,976,000; Federal Emergency Relief Administration (predecessor to the WPA), $186,158,000; Farm Security Administration, $137,268,000; National Youth Administration, $508,492,000; Civil Works Program (also a WPA forerunner), $718,016, and projects operated by various Federal agencies on emergency funds, $1,958,858,000.

From January, 1933, through December, 1942, the Security Board figures show, pensions paid dependent children, the aged and the blind grew steadily.

Most of the other expenditures, made chiefly to benefit of the unemployed, had passed their peak by 1939 and were dropping sharply, reflecting emergence from the depression.

French Sailors Free of Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Charges of "jumping ship" brought against 12 French sailors who quit the French naval vessels, including the battleship Richelieu, controlled by Gen. Henri Giraud, to join up with the Fighting French naval forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, have been dropped, it was learned here April 24. The men, who had been detained at Ellis Island in $500 bail since they were rounded up on March 9, were released on orders from Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General.

Simultaneously, it was learned that a board composed of three representatives each of the Giraud and de Gaulle French factions and two of the United States Navy has been set up to consider future cases of sailors jumping Giraud-controlled ships to join the Fighting French.

Mexican Congress Praises Camacho

MEXICO, D. F., April 26 (AP)—The Mexican Congress has sent a telegram to President Avila Camacho, congratulating him for his recent interview with President Roosevelt.

"Permit us to manifest our innermost satisfaction and our sincere felicitations for the interview held by you with the United States President, an act that we consider of great importance for the Mexican nation and for the human liberties now at stake," the message said.

Nazis Repeat to Germans 'Europe Is on Our Side'

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nazi home propaganda is directed in a considerable part toward convincing the Germans that all of Europe is on their side in the fight against Russia. Occasionally it has been possible to listen in to broadcasts serving this purpose and to get a good impression of how the Nazis try to prove their point.

The favorite means is to bring foreigners to the microphone and let them tell hair-raising stories either about the speaker's alleged experiences in prewar Russia or about his experiences at the Eastern front. The "converted Bolshevik" of Austrian or any other non-German origin has been a frequent guest in the studios of the German broadcasting system.

Still more frequent are radio transmissions from convalescent homes where wounded members of the various foreign brigades live together with their German comrades. One home of this sort, for instance, is near Vienna, another one is at Zakopane, the well-known Polish spa.

In these broadcasts it is intended to kill two birds with one stone. They are staged in such a way as to prove the "cordial relations" between German and non-German soldiers and the eagerness of all European nations to join in the anti-Russian crusade. On the occasion of a transmission from Zakopane, the Nazi master of ceremonies walked around with his microphone—or so he said—and interviewed members of the Spanish Blue Division, beside Italians, Finns, Rumanians, Hungarians, Dutch, Norwegians, and Flemings.

In each interview he asked, of course, why the respective soldier had joined the foreign brigade. In the case of the Axis allies, the Italians, Finns, Hungarians, and Rumanians, the question was not why they had taken up arms, but how they felt about the war. The answer was always the same. Volunteers and non-volunteers alike stated that they were glad to fight because they had realized that a German defeat would spell disaster for Europe.

This is the main point of Nazi propaganda. They never miss an opportunity of hammering it into the thoughts of the Germans and the conquered nations. They have even coined a new slogan for the benefit of the slave states: "Solidarity, instead of sovereignty."

It is difficult to gauge the effectiveness of this drive, particularly outside of Germany. The pro-Nazi tirades of a Dutch Mussertman are not likely to make any impression on his compatriots. The Dutch know that out of almost 1,000,000 of military age only a few thousand have joined the N. S. B. (Dutch Nazi Legion).

The same is true with regard to Norway, Belgium, and France. The voice of the traitors does not carry weight in their native countries. Yet there is the chance that a Norwegian speaker might impress the Dutch, or a Frenchman the Walloons, or vice versa. He need not make his listeners change their opinion. It is enough if the Norwegian, for instance, makes the Dutch believe that he speaks for the majority of his people.

The news blackout in Europe shrouds not only the continent but isolates every single country against all the others. To learn that the Norwegians have been aroused to the Russian danger might discourage a Dutch listener and weaken his will to resistance, which, of course, is exactly what the Nazis are trying to achieve.

However, the Nazis are undoing a great deal of their work. Not only do they overplay the theme of "this is a fight against the common enemy," but they also destroy by their acts what they had achieved by their words. The ruthless recruiting of foreign labor bars any understanding between the masters and the slaves. And when these measures are defended as "the divine right of the German people," as was done by Nazi Hauptdienstleiter Schmidt in Utrecht last Feb. 21 then the non-German inhabitants of Europe perceive all too clearly who the "common enemy" is.

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Axis Espionage Rampant in Cairo

Activities in the Middle East of spies, "fifth columnists," and idle chatterers, who innocently give away important military information, are described vividly in the following article by Mr. Stevens, recently returned from Cairo and North Africa.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who recently returned from a year's tour of duty with the British Eighth Army

A correspondent accredited to the Royal Navy stationed in Alexandria, Egypt, received a long-distance telephone call from a woman friend in Cairo one afternoon last October: "I called up to find out if you were going on the Tobruk raid the Navy is making."

"On the what?" the correspondent gasped.

"Why, don't you know? There's going to be a raid on Tobruk, a combined naval and Commando operation next——."

"Stop where you are," the correspondent shouted into the mouthpiece. "Don't you realize this is a civil phone line and almost anyone might be listening. You could be charged with divulging information to the enemy."

"But I was only trying to help you," came the injured voice from the other end. "Besides I don't see what's so secret about it, everyone else knows."

Naval Office Aghast

Changing his tone, the reporter persuaded her not to mention the subject to anyone until he reached Cairo on the evening train. Meanwhile, he went over to the Naval Intelligence Office to check up. People there were aghast when they found this most confidential information had leaked out.

In Cairo, the correspondent questioned the woman. Her explanation was simple. She had been lunching at the Hermitage, one of Cairo's popular restaurants, and seated close by at another table two well-known high officers were discussing the subject of the coming expedition loudly and in detail. In fact, the woman had overheard the whole plan including the date and what naval units and ground forces were participating. Amazed at this flagrant disregard of elementary security rules, the correspondent reported the matter in detail.

A few days later the expedition set forth according to schedule. Results, suppressed at the time for military reasons, since have been divulged. The entire force walked into a well-prepared trap. Naval units were allowed to get well inshore, then the harbor boom was raised behind them and shore batteries opened a withering fire at almost point-blank range two thirds of the naval units participating were sunk and all but a few hundred of the 2,000 shock troops that landed were killed or captured.

Among the prisoners was the Associated Press correspondent Larry Allen. He was aboard a destroyer disabled by enemy fire. Another ship tried to tow a damaged vessel out of the harbor but a chance shell severed the tow rope. The man who got the telephone call from Cairo? That correspondent stayed at home.

Other Operations Failed

Tobruk was not the only surprise operation which failed because the enemy got wind of plans nor were the aforementioned indiscreet senior officers necessarily responsible for this. The cosmopolite, polyglot populations of Cairo and Alexandria include the residues of every conceivable nationality plus a sprinkling of pro-Axis natives and large well-established Italian colonies. Doubtful elements were far too numerous to be completely rounded up or watched even by the surprisingly efficient, but overworked British Field Security aided by the English Chief of Cairo Police, Russell Pasha. All this provided a fertile field for Axis espionage.

Ramified offices and bureaus, both military and civil, required secretaries, typists, and switchboard operators. An American organization appeared on the scene and began to expand swiftly.

Every time I went to Cairo, the United States Army Headquarters seemed to have rented an additional building and the Cairo branch of the Office of War Information to have increased its floor space. Each added office naturally had to have at least one typewriter with a typist to run it. Wages were raised, standards were lowered. At first, each applicant was investigated carefully and hard-and-fast rules were laid down excluding neutrals, former citizens of enemy countries, or persons of doubtful antecedents from certain categories of employment.

But then, as available woman power dwindled, the law of supply and demand began to operate.

Despite warning from posters, everyone talked shop in restaurants, amusement places, and over the telephones so that Axis agents, by eavesdropping, could piece together an enormous amount of war information.

Indeed, Cairo was a terrific sounding board of war information—sound and unsound. In fact, the chief problem confronting Axis agents was not a lack of information but its superabundance, which made it almost impossible to sift the true from the false. This was especially the case after British Security authorities adopted the clever practice of deliberately spreading false reports and planting bogus information for the purpose of misleading the enemy intelligence. Eventually, this proved to be far the most effective antidote for espionage. By last October Axis forces thus were completely fooled as to the imminence of a British offensive and Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's actual attack at El Alamein caught General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel well off base in Berlin.

Nazis Employ Tricks

In transmitting messages et cetera, Axis spies conformed to the rules of thriller fiction. There were the usual letters written with invisible ink sent through a go-between in a neutral country, which in this instance meant Turkey. Tricky codes and ciphers also were used. However, British security authorities had a long nose for such things.

Cairo and Alexandria boasted more than their fair quota of prfessional and semiprofessional women spies—frequenting the Balcony of Shepherds and other fashionable haunts and consorted preferably with Army officers of high rank. Aside from liking expensive food, they displayed an inordinate interest in and a knowledge of military affairs which made them agreeable conversational companions for Army men.

The chief candidate for the title of Egyptian Mata Hari is a famous Cairo night club danseuse who in prewar times associated a good deal with members of the German Legation.

Soon after the outbreak of war, many of her closest friends were arrested as Axis agents, but she remained at liberty, though presumably under close watch. Several prominent persons I know assert she cultivated their attentions and tried to obtain information. Indeed it was so widely assumed and accepted that she was a spy that it enhanced her drawing power. Like the Pyramids or the Sphinx, she became one of the points of interest to be pointed out to newcomers and visiting firemen as "the glamour spy."

Despite this reputation, or because of it, she continued to circulate all through the summer when Marshal Rommel's close approach failed to subdue the gaiety of Cairo's high spots. This apparent immunity was puzzling. Obviously the British Security knew all about her. The only explanation seemed to be that perhaps they preferred leaving alone spies whom they knew and could watch rather than to have them replaced by spies whom they didn't know. Or perhaps she was a good decoy, or maybe she was working for our side all along. Subsequently, she vanished for a time, but according to the latest reports, she is back on the job and has been spared the fate of the original Mata Hari.

Legation Members Quit Vichy Envoy

By the Associated Press

Lisbon, Portugal, April 26

Charge d'Affaires Pierre Baraduc and all but two members of the French Legation staff resigned April 24 upon arrival of the New French Minister to Portugal, H. Monnier, a personal friend of Pierre Laval.

The only two staff members who said they wished to continue serving Vichy-France were the military attache, Lieut. Col. Count de Amade, and the Commercial Secretary, Henry Bouchet.

Beneš Sees Moves to Allies by Nazi Satellites

LONDON, April 26 (AP) — Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia and one of the best-informed statesmen of the exiled governments, told his countrymen in a radiocast yesterday they could expect "new and decisive military events soon."

He declared German satellite states already were trying to slip out of the war.

"In a few weeks, the last German and Italian soldiers will be thrown out of Tunisia and a vast assault on Italy will begin," Mr. Benes said. "You must expect an assault on the Continent in the whole Mediterranean area, in the North, and in the West. You must expect a vast new Russian assault and a new and even fiercer bombing of Germany and new and surprising political events.

"Hungary is seeking to make contact with the Allies by all means and is desiring to betray Germany.

"Bulgaria awaits in vain a chance to change her fronts.

"Finland is not ceasing to send messages to the Allies, saying she is ready to stop the war at any time.

"Antonescu's Rumania is gambling with everything she has and probably will be the first to slip away from the Axis.

"In Italy, the last Government change was caused by the fact that a plot was discovered which aimed at getting Italy out of the hands of the Germans at an appropriate moment.

"The agents of the Slovak President and his Premier have tried from time to time to establish contact with the official Czechoslovak representatives in one country or another and make excuses for their treachery of 1938. With them, nobody talks at all."

Mr. Benes declared that "as soon as the first major military units of the Allies stand on the Continent, everything will begin to move; the German satellites will declare themselves one after the other.

"Peace proposals, proposals for negotiations or mediation, secret and public, will be repeated every week and not only Mussolini—as was the case of recent days—but also Hitler and his press will probably begin to defend the rights of small nations."

He appealed to Czech workers employed in the Reich and all other Czechoslovaks to prepare lists of traitors, Gestapo agents, German officials, soldiers, and others who have committed crimes against Czechoslovakians.

Escort Ship Launched

PORTSMOUTH, Va., April 26 (AP)—A new destroyer-escort, the Chase, was launched Saturday afternoon from ways of the Norfolk Navy Yard. The public was barred from the launching, with only the sponsor and a few naval officers present.

Lowering of Trade Barriers Pacific Northwest Objective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, April 26—One of the objectives of proposed economic development in the international northwest is a general lowering of trade barriers between the Canadian provinces and the states lying west of the Rocky Mountains.

This is the understanding of Premier John Hart and other British Columbians who so far have only an unofficial interest in the far-reaching plans for future expansion to be dealt with by the newly organized international committee.

Dr. Charles Camsell, deputy Minister of Mines and Resources at Ottawa, and James C. Rettie, head of the Northyest Regional Planning Council at Portland, Ore., are the chairmen of the Canadian and United States committees, respectively, and they will meet in Vancouver or Victoria in the near future to lay a tentative groundwork for operations.

Long Study

They will consider arrangements for assembling and studying data to use in planning the future orderly development of territory adjacent to the Canadian section of the Alcan Highway.

Studies along this line "are under way and will be continued during the coming spring and summer by Canadian Government officials," said a departmental announcement of Dr. Camsell's impending trip.

The British Columbia government has so far been by-passed in all the negotiations leadings to the establishment of these committees, and some members of the coalition cabinet are somewhat resentful of the way Ottawa has gone ahead with a program vitally affecting the future of the whole Northwest before consulting the administration of a province that will be the keynote of the whole arch of international co-operation if the master plan is carried out.

American Funds

Several members of the Government at Victoria nevertheless are emphatically in favor of the basic idea back of the move for greater international collaboration in development of the Northwest's resources—a trend that has already been given tremendous impetus by the war in such projects as the building of the highway to Alaska.

Any attempt to exploit the raw materials of British Columbia by American capital in such a way as to deprive this province of the fruits of industrial labor would, of course, meet strong resistance. But investment of American money in British Columbia industry would be no innovation. Some of this province's largest timber, mining and fishery enterprises have been supported since their inception by American funds, and in many instances American investment money has been available here when it was denied from other sources.

Two More Escapees Captured in Georgia

MACON, Ga., April 26 (AP)—Fox hunters brought about the capture near here yesterday of Leland Harvey and D. C. Black, two of the leaders in the escape of 25 prisoners from Georgia's $1,500,000 white marble prison at Reidsville before dawn April 16.

The hunters spotted an automobile yesterday morning in which two men were munching sandwiches. They notified Bibb County Sheriff J. R. Hicks, Jr.

The convicts were asleep when officers later surrounded the car. Only three of the 25 prisoners who escaped now remain at large.

The TRUTH ABOUT "PORTAL TO PORTAL"

Results of the present coal wage conference may reach into every American home — affect the living standards of every American family . . . Will this nation "hold the line" against inflation? This question is of such grave consequence that it is the direct and vital concern of every American

JOHN L. LEWIS demands that wages in the bituminous coal industry be placed on a "portal to portal" basis.

At first glance, this particular demand may seem reasonable to anyone not familiar with coal mining. But cold fact shows up the "portal to portal" demand—like others now being pressed by Mr. Lewis—as a crafty scheme to circumvent or break the stabilization program established by the United States Government to "hold the line" against inflation.

Coal miners are now paid day wages or tonnage rates on the basis of a 7-hour day which begins and ends at their working places inside the mine. This method of payment is known as "face to face." Miners, of course, must spend additional time in travel between the portal (or entrance) of the mine and the working places.

Mr. Lewis claims that miners are not now paid for the time spent in travel. He demands not only that they be paid for this time but also that they be paid at 1½ times the regular rates. He demands that miners be given an average wage increase for travel of $2.25 per day and this single demand, exclusive of all other demands, would add approximately $250,000,000 to the nation's coal bill.

The Facts Versus Mr. Lewis

Here are the facts concerning Mr. Lewis' "portal to portal" demand:

● It is untrue that miners are not paid for travel time. For more than 50 years, it has been understood by the Union and the Operators that wage rates are established with travel time as a consideration.

● To compensate *for travel time,* wage rates in the coal industry have been set at higher levels than rates for comparable work in other industries. For instance, in October 1942, the average hourly earnings of underground miners was $1.10 on the basis of the 7-hour day. On the basis of an 8½-hour day (7 hours at the working place and 1½ hours travel time) the average hourly earnings were 91 cents. The latter figure compares with average hourly earnings of 85 cents for workers in all manufacturing industry—in which the 8-hour work day and 40-hour work week are standard.

● In the two-year agreement signed by the Union and the Operators in 1934, daily wages were increased more than 8 per cent and the working day was reduced from 8 hours to 7 hours. It was understood by the Union and the Operators that this reduction in working time (with an increase in wages) was intended as additional compensation *for travel time.* The 7-hour day and "face to face" pay were incorporated in each subsequent agreement.

We believe that these facts show conclusively that payment for travel time is included in the present wage rates. It is clear that if the Union were awarded separate payment for travel time, this payment would be a wage increase—whether or not it is camouflaged as "portal to portal."

Opposition by the Union to "portal to portal" is recorded in a letter, officially signed by the Union, which is quoted in the column to the right.

Union's Letter Condemns Own Claim

Mr. Lewis did not repudiate this letter when it was written in 1940. He did not repudiate it in 1941 when the next wage agreement was negotiated. He did not repudiate it, or any part of it, at any time since then— until *now,* when it rises to condemn as unsound and untrue his arguments for "portal to portal" wage payments.

With our country at war and in desperate need of every ton of coal that can be mined, why does he choose this particular time to try to upset a wage structure that has been acceptable to Union and Operators for more than 50 years?

The answer is plain. Wage increases are forbidden by law. Mr. Lewis has boasted that he will get a wage increase despite the law. He seizes upon the "portal to portal" demand as a means to get a wage increase under another name.

In comment upon the Executive Order of April 8th, President Roosevelt said that the way to "hold the line" against inflation is to stop trying to find excuses to break the line.

The "portal to portal" demand and Mr. Lewis' other demands are all excuses to break the "line." They are dangerous excuses. Time and again, Mr. Lewis has demonstrated an extraordinary ability to have things his own way. History must not repeat itself this time. The flood-gates of inflation must not be opened. The Government's "line" must not be broken.

Help Hold The Line Against Inflation

If Mr. Lewis is able to force a wage increase—under "portal to portal" or any other name—every labor leader and every farm bloc will be under immediate and irresistible pressure to find excuses to break the "line" against inflation.

Millions of Americans who do not have similar organized power to force their incomes upward will find their living standards crumbling under the merciless squeeze of inflation.

You are one of these Americans. Your interest is vital and obvious—even though you may never have seen a coal mine. Do your part to "hold the line" against inflation.

SOUTHERN COAL PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

SOUTHERN BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

★

Coal Miners are Well Paid...They are Not Hungry

IN ORDER TO BUILD some sort of a case for his exorbitant demands for wage increases, John L. Lewis has repeatedly stated that the wages of coal miners are "sub-standard" as compared with other industries and that coal miners are hungry. Neither of these statements has stood up under the light of investigation.

* * *

As evidence, here is what the Truman Committee of the United States Senate reported recently after hearing Mr. Lewis' testimony:

"In his appearance before the committee, Mr. John L. Lewis sought to create the impression that widespread hunger was forcing the miners to fight for higher wages. The evidence shows coal miners now working six days a week at increased wages and with overtime for the sixth day are earning 50 per cent more in dollars than they were earning two years ago when they worked only five days a week."

* * *

Mr. Lewis claimed that prices had risen much more in coal towns than in other communities. The office of Price Administration made a check test of prices in the coal town of Nanty-Glo, Pennsylvania. The result? Prices were just about the same as in other parts of the country.

* * *

A recently completed survey embracing all fields of the Southern Appalachian area shows that in the last week of February 1943, the first period in which the six-day agreement was fully operative, the average earnings of miners were $46.79 per week.

If production continues at its present rate—as may be expected under war conditions—the average miner will earn at the annual rate of $2,433.00 in 1943 as compared with $1,893.00 in 1942. Is it reasonable to say that the wages of workers earning this amount of money are sub-standard—or that they are forced to go hungry?

* * *

In December 1942, the average hourly earnings of coal miners ranked fifth among average hourly earnings in the 22 leading industries of the United States. Since then their earnings have been greatly increased by the change from the 5-day, 35-hour week to the 6-day, 42-hour week with time and a half for all work over 35 hours. These facts show that there is no justification for Mr. Lewis' claim that the wages of coal miners are "sub-standard."

Here is the Mine Union's own Argument Against "Portal to Portal"...

The operators' objections to "portal to portal" are *identical* with objections that have been expressed *officially* by the United Mine Workers of America.

Below are excerpts from a letter that was signed by Earl E. Houck, Director of the Legal Department of the United Mine Workers of America, as an authorized agent of the Union.

The letter was sent on July 9, 1940 to Col. Phillip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. It was prepared jointly by representatives of the operators and the miners' union to explain why the method of payment for the day's work in the coal industry does not contravene the standards of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Administrator Fleming ruled that this method is in accordance with the Act.

Here are the excerpts. Each one was officially endorsed by the United Mine Workers of America.

COAL LABOR STANDARDS HIGHEST OF ANY INDUSTRY—"It is our opinion that these substantive provisions of the (Appalachian) agreement are among the highest standards of labor provided in any industry in the United States both as to hours of working time and as to wages paid. There is full and complete understanding in the industry between employer and employees as to the application of these provisions. This method of measuring the working time at the place of work has been the standard provision in the basic wage agreements for almost fifty years and is the result of collective bargaining in its complete sense."

IMPRACTICAL TO MEASURE TIME BY OTHER METHODS—"The impracticability of measuring time by any other method is inherent in the very nature of mining coal. Coal mines are sometimes very extensive. When they are first opened, the working places are, of course, close by and near to the opening of the mine. In such cases, there is no problem of either transportation of the men to the working places or time consumed in reaching them; but as mines grow older, the working places move farther and farther from the portal or opening of the mine, and as such conditions develop, it becomes necessary for provision to be made for transportation of the men over long distances to their working places."

HIGH RATES OF PAY — "Uniform high rates of pay that have always been included in the wage agreement of the mining industry contemplate the employee's working day beginning when he arrives at his usual working place. Hence, travel time was never considered as a part of the agreement or obligation of the employer to pay for in this industry, nor as hours worked by employees, and this has been the case since the eight-hour day was established—April 1, 1898."

CHANGE WOULD RESULT IN CHAOS—"It is urged that any ruling requiring such a change in the customs, tradition and contract provision so as to change the work day from "7 hours' work in the mine at the usual working places" to any new standard for the measurement of time worked, and to the adjustment of wage rates made necessary thereby would create so much confusion in the bituminous industry as to result in complete chaos and would probably result in a complete stoppage of work at practically all of the coal mines in the United States."

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE — "Such a ruling, moreover, would establish such diversity of time actually spent at production work as between different bituminous coal mines that there would be no basis on which any general wage scales could be predicated, collective bargaining would therefore be rendered impossible throughout this industry, and the very purpose of the Fair Labor Standards Act would be defeated."

Soft Coal Wage Crisis Faces Nation

Continued from Page 1

that if Mr. Lewis failed to submit nominations it would set up the full panel and proceed with the case, but on condition that there be no interruption in the production of coal.

Informed sources said the labor member probably would be named from one of the independent railroad brotherhoods.

Walter White of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was agreed upon as the employer representative, with Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy of the North Carolina Supreme Court and Charles O. Gregory, University of Chicago law professor, considered outstanding possibilities as the choice to be the public member and chairman, respectively.

Operators' negotiators, representing both Northern and Southern Appalachian Bituminous regions, responded to the NWLB's summons and attended a preliminary hearing April 24. Mr. Lewis turned down the summons and offered no explanation.

Mr. Adams said that Mr. Lewis would make no official statement until after his International Policy Committee of 225 men held a meeting at 2 p. m. today.

"At that time there will be a statement with an explanation," he added.

A union spokesman asserted that "we are not calling any strike vote. If the mines cease operation after expiration of the contract [the old contract expired March 31 but was extended 30 days], it is the result of the miners' resentment over the continuance of the Little Steel formula as a yardstick measurement of granting wage awards as well as failure of the Administration to police Office of Price Administration prices and failure to guarantee any future price controls."

Mr. Adams declared that as far as the U. M. W. was concerned with the northern Appalachian region, the contract expired when the northern operators left the negotiations April 23 in answer to the NWLB summons.

He indicated thus that any miners working today in the northern region were working without a contract, but there was no indication that the union was informing the miners officially that work today was outside the contract.

Southern Region Status

He said that insofar as the U. M. W. considered the southern region, the contract was still in effect under the 30-day extension because negotiations were proceeding.

Chief U. M. W. demands for its 450,000 soft coal miners include a $2 basic daily increase, an $8 minimum for coal field workers, portal-to-portal pay and unionization of minor bosses.

Notice in Two States Of Work Termination

By the Associated Press

Chicago, April 26

Fred S. Wilkey, Secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators Association, said he had received formal notification today from the United Mine Workers of America that the temporary agreement under which the State's mines have been operating since April 1 would be terminated at midnight April 30.

He said he had been advised that Indiana operators also had been notified that work would cease at midnight April 30.

"There's nothing further we can say at this time," Mr. Wilkey added.

Miners 'Go Fishing'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 26 (AP)—Production of coal at five major Alabama mines was halted Saturday as miners failed to report at the four principal shafts of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, and one mine of the Woodward Iron Company.

Approximately 7,000 men are employed in the five mines. Their output is used in the manufacture of coke for blast furnaces.

William Mitch, District President of the United Mine Workers of America, said the walkout "was of spontaneous origin, and resulted from dissatisfaction because the operators had failed to install the six-day week with overtime pay for the sixth day, and because negotiations for a permanent contract to replace the one which expired March 31 have made little progress."

The miners, Mr. Mitch said, "simply decided to go fishing."

The union leader said the mines in question have been "operating six days a week on a stagger system by which the miners work only five days."

A spokesman for the T. C. I., a United States Steel Corporation subsidiary and the largest steel manufacturer in the South, said "no demands were made upon the company but no miners reported for work."

8,000 Miners Idle

PITTSBURGH, April 26 (AP)—An estimated 8,000 miners, protesting certification of their wage dispute to the National War Labor Board, were idle today as strikes spread in the Southwestern Pennsylvania soft coal fields.

The latest mines struck were two owned by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation. The United Mine Workers union, whose district officials described all the walkouts as unauthorized, said pickets also kept some men away from two other mines, operated by the H. C. Frick Coke Company and the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the nation's second largest producer.

Meanwhile, an official of the Castle Shannon Coal Corporation, who asked that his name not be used, said his company was experiencing "a lot of absenteeism" and "it looks like there is a deliberate slowdown" among miners remaining at work.

"The men working are not putting out the coal," he declared, estimating the company's production was off 15 per cent.

"Industry is screaming for coal and we can't get it out of the ground. We have a committee ringing doorbells to find out why miners aren't reporting for work."

The official blamed the production drop on "unrest and the fears of the men that they won't get their wage increase."

Other operators, such as Pittsburgh Coal, said absenteeism, "a little over normal" today, was probably due to the Easter holiday.

John P. Busarello, President of U. M. W. District 5, pessimistic over chances of getting the miners back to work, said:

"The War Labor Board rendered a decision in this case before it heard the evidence. It more or less publicized the fact that the miners were not going to get a thing. The workers are getting a raw deal and they know it."

Travel Time Dispute

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—The Southern Coal Producers Association in an advertisement appearing in newspapers here today answered the United Mine Workers demand for portal-to-portal payment with the declaration that "it is untrue that miners are not paid for travel time."

In their advertisement the Southern operators declared:

"Mr. Lewis claims that miners are not now paid for the time spent in travel. He demands not only that they be paid for this time but also that they be paid at 1½ times the regular rates. He demands that miners be given an average wage increase for travel of $2.25 per day and this single demand, exclusive of all other demands, would add approximately $250,000,000 to the nation's coal bill. . . .

"For more than 50 years it has been understood by the union and the operators that wage rates are established with travel time as a consideration."

Strike in Kentucky

HARLAN, Ky., April 26 (AP) — Approxmiately 1,500 miners in the Southeastern Kentucky coal fields stopped work today.

One thousand miners at the Black Mountain Coal Corporation at Kenvir failed to work and between 300 and 500 at the Creech Coal Company mine at Twila voted not to enter the mines after reporting for work this morning.

Officials at the Black Mountain declined to say why the miners refused to work but George S. Ward, Secretary of the Harlan Coal Operators Association, said the miners at Twila after reporting for work voted to lay off because of the failure of the coal conference in New York to reach an agreement for a new contract.

'Greetings, China'

Max Raymer

United Nations Art Tie

Upper: Scene of "Greetings, China" party, showing Miss Pearl S. Buck (seated) with a group of American and Chinese students at the Nathan Straus Branch of the New York Public Library. Lower: Wang Chi-Young giving a demonstration of Chinese painting at the Library's art exhibit on China.

N. Y. Exhibit Of Art Affords Look at China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—A look into China—its games, family life, books, jewelry and textiles—is afforded at an exhibit of Chinese arts and industries now being held at the Nathan Straus branch of the New York Public Library at 348 East Thirty-second Street. The exhibit, arranged through the co-operation of the East and West Association, will remain through May 15.

To show how the neighborhood school or library can conduct a Chinese party, a special entertainment called "Greetings, China" was put on recently at this branch which is serving as a pattern for other branches. Chinese students and families, wherever they are known, are being invited to these affairs, which promise "an evening of friendship and fun" where East and West meet.

"People must meet people if we are ever going to have any understanding of each other," said an official of the Association. "We hope that our entertainment, 'Greetings, China,' will serve as a model party because of its success in permitting a selected group of high-school students to meet Chinese students and with them enjoy some of the music, games, art and shadow shows of China."

Ways of bringing China closer to the hearts of the American people have included talks on Chinese humor by Miss Pearl Buck, President of the Association; demonstration of a game of Chinese shuttlecocks, programs of Chinese stories and operatic music, and exhibition of Chinese writing. Special collections of arts and crafts from China now are on view.

Strikers Back After Order By President

NEWARK, N. J., April 26 (AP)—Less than 48 hours after a presidential directive to end a walkout, employees of the Celanese Corporation of America's plastics division returned to their jobs this morning.

They re-entered the plant five hours ahead of the noon deadline set by President Roosevelt in his order to halt a two-week strike or "your Government will take steps to protect the interests of the nation at war."

Members of Local 12,666, District 50, United Mine Workers, voted Saturday night to end the walkout. Regional Director Edward Heckelbeck of District 50 said the President's message had been interpreted by the union as his personal assurance that "legal and orderly processes for the adjudication of grievances . . . will be made available" to the Union.

The dispute between Local 12,666 and the Textile Workers Union of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, for collective bargaining representation of Celanese employees was referred to the President by the War Labor Board as one hampering the war effort. The C. I. O. Union has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the bargaining agent.

In other similar cases, the President has ordered the armed forces to take over strike-bound plants.

G. O. P. Wants Veto Power On Reciprocal Trade Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—The powerful Republican minority in Congress is maneuvering to write its own ticket on both the reciprocal trade program and America's postwar reconversion of industry.

As the House Ways and Means Committee resumed hearings on the trade agreements extension today, Senator Charles L. McNary, Senate Republican leader, suggested that the reciprocal trade pact extension could be speedily voted if the Administration would agree to give Congress the right to veto, within 60 days by majority vote, any agreement that it did not approve.

This was taken to indicate that the Republican high command has decided to treat the reciprocal trade program as a wartime-important measure and not seriously oppose its extension, providing Congress is accorded a power of nullification as suggested by Senator McNary.

A tabulation made by the Associated Press yesterday, showing that at least 40 Senators will vote to extend the trade agreement authority without amendment, cast doubt, however, on the ability of the Republicans and Farm Bloc interests to enforce their strategy. The poll showed 19 Senators opposing the program or demanding substantial amendments, with 37 other members of the Upper House either declining to commit themselves or not available for comment.

Committee of 33 Named

Simultaneously the appointment of a committee of 33 Republican House Members to study postwar domestic problems, announced last night by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., House Republican Leader, gave evidence that the G. O. P. was preparing to sponsor a postwar industrial reconversion program which would leave private enterprise in control of manufacturing and industry rather than the government - business partnership which business fears is envisioned by the Administration.

Representative Martin said the 33-man committee, under the chairmanship of Representative Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey, would draw up a platform dealing with war contract cancellation, reconversion of industries to peacetime manufacture, and adjustment of Government financial interests in America's war plants.

The Republican action was a warning to New Dealers that the postwar domestic planning must be handled jointly by both parties and that any radical-socialistic programs put forward by Democrats would be opposed or countered by Republican blueprints.

The 33-man committee was announced as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States prepared to launch its "united for victory" wartime conference in New York City tomorrow, a parley which will deal not only with wartime questions but with postwar conversion.

Senator McNary's demand that Congress be given a veto voice in the trade pact program runs counter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's repeated insistence that the trade agreement authority be renewed for three years without amendment. The Administration believes that it will have the votes to assure out-and-out extension to the program.

Secretary Hull declared over the week end that the national unity manifested on the trade pact program "through spokesmen for all branches of American life" has been most gratifying. Testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee revealed a change of front on the part of both labor and big business since the original launching of the trade program.

Among those urging extension of the program have been William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; E. H. Lane, Director of the National Association of Manufacturers; Burton C. Budd, representing the Automobile Manufacturers Association; Clark H. Minor, Chairman of the Foreign Commerce Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Frederick E. Hasler, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

Veto Clause Wanted

Farm groups and cattle-state spokesmen still retain suspicions of the trade program. Senator Henrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota, who voted originally for the program, said he opposed renewal now because the authority has been used to "trade agricultural products into the country from foreign countries for the benefit of industry."

Senator McNary suggests that "prolonged political debate" will be avoided if the Administration will agree to a 60-day Congress veto clause and argues against the Administration's contention that the United Nations will be suspicious of America's postwar aims if the trade pact authority is not renewed without change.

"We have been told and many of us believe that our allies are fighting to liberate mankind," he said. "Therefore it is inconceivable that Russia, England, and China would desert us and their high objectives because the people of America, speaking through the Congress, ask that the trade agreements be ratified before becoming effective."

Poll Not Conclusive

The House is expected to have first vote on the trade program. If it should act favorably, then the final decision would rest, according to the Senate poll, on 37 Senators who have yet to commit themselves.

The poll indicated that wartime considerations had influenced the voting of several members of the Upper House. Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, formerly a critic, said that in view of the world situation he felt it was his duty to support Secretary Hull.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont suggested that there should be a way to define the differences between formal treaties, which must be ratified by two thirds of the Senate, and agreements. He said he would not pose this issue, however, because of the war.

Under the trade pact authority, as it now stands, the administration may make agreements with other nations under which tariffs can be reduced as much as 50 per cent in return for reciprocal reductions by the other nations. A most-favored-nation clause provides in addition that other countries not discriminating against American trade receive the same reductions.

Senate Defers Consideration Of Fathers' Draft Exemption

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—With Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson vigorously opposing its enactment, Senate consideration of a proposal to grant blanket military draft exemptions to fathers was postponed another week today.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado announced his decision to wait until May 3 before moving to call up another measure to which Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana planned to offer an amendment prohibiting the calling of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers for the remainder of 1943.

Mr. Stimson's views were made known in a letter dated April 20 and made public by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. He said approval of the Wheeler proposal would be "unjustified."

"The War Department is advised by the national headquarters of the Selective Service System that as of Jan. 1, 1943, more than 8,000,000 registrants from 18 through 37 years of age were classified in the deferment category of III-A, and that more than 6,000,000 of such number were put in Class III-A because they have one or more children under the age of 18," Mr. Stimson wrote.

"The proposed legislation, therefore, presents the simple issue whether the war effort can suffer, without serious impairment, the withdrawal of 6,000,000 men who are eligible for training and service from the national pool of manpower. Plainly, it can not."

Mr. Stimson's letter said "great opportunities are now developing for us to end the war as quickly as possible" and added:

"In order that we may take complete advantage of these opportunities it is essential that the carefully-planned and co-ordinated program of raising and train an Army composed of our best-equipped fighting men be not impeded."

The Secretary added that no legislation is needed to impress upon the War Department "the importance of preserving the institution of the American home. . . . But the war in which we are engaged can not be won in an easy manner and without much trouble and sacrifice."

President Acts as Censor On Stories About U. S. Tour

Continued from Page 1

stepping foot outside the country. Isolationism recedes slowly but apparently it recedes.

They simply could not believe that the President of the United States might serve his country usefully by conferring with the head of another government outside of America. In 1901, President McKinley was reported to have refused even to step on the International Bridge over the Rio Grande when he wanted to meet President Diaz. President Harrison had risked a roar of disapproval by venturing as far as the middle line of the international boundary—but he didn't cross it. President Taft threw all caution to the winds in 1909 when he stepped several feet into Mexico—as far as the Customs House in the little border city of Cuidad Juarez.

Shattered by Wilson

Of course, President Wilson shattered whatever remained of this outmoded tradition. The joke used to persist in Washington that President Roosevelt never left the Western Hemisphere, because wherever he went he took it with him.

The President's gallant visit to Monterrey to meet the Mexican President is a far cry from Mr. McKinley's refusal even to step foot on the bridge across the Rio Grande and is in the best Wilson-Hoover - Roosevelt international tradition. Mr. Roosevelt's cordial words to Señor Avila Camacho were: "Let these meetings between Presidents of Mexico and the United States recur again and again and again."

While President Roosevelt was delivering his broadcast at the state dinner in Monterrey, President and Señora Avila Camacho both remained standing a few feet to his right. Shortly after the President began, Mrs. Roosevelt got up from the head table and stood at his left.

There was no formal dress for men at any of the ceremonial functions. Mr. Roosevelt wore a grey business suit with white shirt and black bow tie. During the afternoon parade from the train to the Governor's Palace, Mr. Roosevelt wore a panama hat. Workers' representatives occupied seats of honor at the dinner. They came in blue denim trousers and jackets.

Mexican soldiers wear helmets similar to those used by the French in the last war but formal drill bears the imprint of German military tradition. The distinctive Mexican marching salute, which involves two quick stomps with the left foot, appears to be an adaptation of the German goose step.

Because extensive advance preparations would have disclosed the secret of the conference, all the gay decoration of Monterrey had to be accomplished in a few hours, including erection of large street arches reading, with variations: "Glory and Honor with Roosevelt and Camacho, Leaders of Democracy." They were putting up the last garlands of flowers on the Governor's balcony as the Presidential party arrived.

Monterrey, scene of one of the major battles of the Mexican War in 1846, was an appropriate setting for the conference of Presidents, symbolic of old scars more nearly healed and more nearly forgotten.

71 Distilleries Make War Alcohol

WASHINGTON (AP) — Seventy-one of the country's 123 whisky distilleries have been converted to the manufacture of 190-proof industrial alcohol for war use, the War Production Board reported, and 34 more probably will have been converted by August. This will leave only 18 beverage distilleries unconverted by fall, and these will continue to ship raw whisky to plants having the necessary facilities to redistill it.

Johnstown, Pa., Strike Of Transit Men Ended

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 26 (AP) —Ending a 24-hour strike, more than 300 streetcar and bus operators, employees of the Johnstown Traction Company, returned to work yesterday.

Leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway and Motor Coach Employees (American Federation of Labor) said Aaron Horvitz, National War Labor Board representative on an arbitration board, has promised them a ruling on their grievances by May 3 and that this was the basis of ending the walkout.

Dehydrator for Victory Gardener! Model of Device Presented to Wallace

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26 (AP) —A. J. Stephens, a Kansas City manufacturer, has designed and built a home-size dehydrator for Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

The size of an ordinary icebox, the dehydrator has five rotating shelves with electric rays beamed on each turning shelf. A motor revolves the shelves, another powers an air circulator. Dehydration is finished in eight to nine hours.

In a test, 16 pounds of spinach, carrots, rhubarb, celery, apples, turnips and beets were reduced to four pounds. Eggs and meat also were dried.

Last January a Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Star told of Mr. Wallace's yearning for a dehydrator. Mr. Stephens made drawings, then cardboard models. Idea men of his own firm chipped in suggestions and criticisms. Finally, they built the gift for the Vice-President.

Mr. Stephens insists that despite Government specifications at his elbow, his dominant principle came from the farm wife's methods of spreading apples and peaches on a shed roof to dry under sun and wind.

OPA Ends Control Over Several Items

WASHINGTON (AP)—Saying it had more important things to worry about, the Office of Price Administration has abandoned control over book ends, artificial flowers, and several other articles and services.

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Bolstering Italian Morale Vital to Axis

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A significant aspect of the recent German-Italian "anti-invasion" conference has received hardly any attention in the international press.

Hitler and Mussolini seem to have come to the conclusion that something must be done in the field of European "co-operation" to strengthen the morale of the European nations in general and of the Italian people in particular.

The Fascist leaders well know that gradual collapse of Axis resistance in Tunisia requires a new propaganda slogan to combat the growing political skepticism of the Italian nation.

Being much more realistic than the average German, the Italian man in the street cannot fail to recognize the vital significance of the Tunisian battle. He knows that the dream of empire has come to an inglorious end and that Italy has been thrown back to the same point from which it started out 70 years ago.

Why Fight the British?

Fascist propaganda would seem to indicate that people in Italy are saying: "Now that we have lost our empire, there is no reason why we should go on fighting the British who have always been our friends."

This is what worries Signor Mussolini most. In fact, he sees himself trapped by his own slogan of Italy's "imprisonment" in the Mediterranean. The people of Italy realize that it is only now and solely as a result of the Duce's catastrophic policy that this slogan is becoming uncomfortably real and well-founded.

How to amend this dangerous psychological situation seems to have been one of the most important topics discussed by the two Axis leaders.

In stating his case, Premier Mussolini must have been encouraged by the knowledge that the Germans have to hold Italy at any sacrifice. Their entire "new order" setup would break down and lose all meaning without the German-Italian alliance. The "unconquerable fortress" would be split wide open.

Admission by Germans

Moreover, the Germans themselves openly admitted this fact only a few weeks ago when they consented to the withdrawal of the already disintegrating Italian divisions from Russia, obviously to conciliate public opinion. It may be assumed, therefore, that the Fascist leaders urgently demanded some new measures in order to strengthen their political prestige in the eyes of their disillusioned followers.

It is thus not surprising that several European sources drew attention to the Balkan situation in connection with the Hitler-Mussolini meeting.

Always strongly interested in the Balkans, Premier Mussolini may hope that, by strengthening his position there, he can convince the Italians that they are defending more than his personal rule or German overlordship.

Italy has always considered the Balkans its political and economic sphere of influence. But this patiently built position collapsed as far back as 1935 when Italian aggression in Abyssinia led to the sanctions struggle with the League of Nations. This, in turn, gave the Germans a chance to launch their own economic penetration of the Balkan area.

The Italians sought to regain their old position, but were unable to compete with the Reich. Neither the occupation of Albania nor the war against Greece and Yugoslavia were of much avail.

When the Axis partitioned the Balkans in 1941, the Italians emerged as the losers. Italy got the poorest areas of Yugoslavia: South Slovenia, Dalmatia and Montenegro. It was unable to exploit its position in Greece. Croatia is being run by the Germans and for the Reich.

In May, 1942, the Italian foreign trade specialist, Senator Amedeo Giannini, made it unmistakably clear that Italy's Balkan trade was far from satisfactory. Today the situation is just as bad. Italian grain imports from Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Greece, amounting to 4,500,000 quintals in 1936, have dwindled to the zero point.

This is the miserable result of two decades of Fascist policy in the Balkans. Instead of promoting Balkan unity as a weapon against a German Mitteleuropa, Fascist politicians preferred the "divide and conquer" method.

Appeal to der Führer

Signor Mussolini may have calculated that even a slight Italian diplomatic success in promoting European "unity" in this area would serve to strengthen his prestige at home. He is said to have urged Herr Hitler that more liberal methods be adopted in the Balkan countries.

It was, therefore, highly significant that reports reaching Switzerland last week spoke of Italian attempts to form a new Balkan entente under Italian leadership.

Recently the Italians began to stress their position in Croatia and their close ties with the Balkan countries, apparently to prepare the ground for their new diplomatic offensive.

Faced with the necessity of defending the Balkans against a possible Allied invasion and of winning the complete military cooperation of the Balkan satellites, the Germans may have agreed to give Signor Mussolini a political chance or even have urged him to rally the Balkans behind the Axis. A Reuter dispatch from London went so far as to assert that the Italian Premier has assumed the role of spokesman of non-German elements in the Axis.

'Master Race' Issue

Mussolini reportedly took advantage of Herr Hitler's present weakness by demanding that Germany publicly disclaim being the master race in Europe. Such advices seem to be confirmed by reports from Switzerland predicting imminent proclamation of a "European Charter" under the aegis of Germany and Italy.

How far this sudden Italian appeasement activity in the Balkans combined with meaningless "new order" promises for the Italians will influence the attitude of the Italian masses remains to be seen.

The Italian people are well aware that all this will not influence Italy's economic and military enslavement by the Reich, its steadily progressing de-industrialization and the reported placing of the Italian Navy under German command.

Yet it is obvious that the Fascist regime is taking new steps to prevent Allied propaganda from conquering Italian public opinion. Through its prestige policy, Fascist propaganda hopes to mobilize the last reserves of Italian national pride and that strength born of desperation which Swiss observers in Italy have noticed and emphasized in recent weeks.

British Radio Draws Contrast in Greece

Recorded by CBS

New York, April 26

In a broadcast to the Italian people, the British Radio this morning recalled Benito Mussolini's order of the day two years ago, praising Italian forces for their "victory" in Greece, and then gave a picture of present-day Greece with "whole areas" being administered by patriot bands.

Another British radiocast reported that guerrilla bands, after seizing food from German and Italian convoys on the main roads, distributed it fairly among the population.

Fortune Proposes Six Points For Establishment of Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—A six-point program for the establishment of peace, prosperity and freedom in all of Continental Europe, including defeated Germany, is proposed by Fortune Magazine in a special supplement to its April issue today. The supplement, fourth in a series of special reports prepared by a committee of editors of Time, Life and Fortune set up to study postwar problems, calls for:

1. The establishment of a European Council composed of all continental members of the United Nations, with Soviet Russia, Great Britain, and the United States also being represented to guarantee Europe's security until the Council becomes self-operating.

2. The creation of a European Court to settle international disputes. Judges would be elected for life and be guided by international law.

3. The establishment of a Bill of Rights to be applied equally throughout Europe by the Court.

4. The organization of a European police force to enforce the decision of the Council and the Court.

5. The creation by the Council of technical agencies to unify tariffs, currencies and transport and to develop backward areas to knit Europe into an economic whole.

6. A thorough reorganization of Germany's industrial, agricultural, social and political structure to liquidate permanently the German menace to European peace.

Must Help Europe

"Unless postwar plans take more specific forms, the present United Nations alliance will last no longer than history's other wartime coalitions," Fortune warns. "This time events conspire to shout that European civilization cannot survive another repetition of war; that the United States is inescapably part of that civilization; that, therefore, we must help Europe to save herself.

"We believe the United States should put Europe on the track to unity and stick with Britain and Russia in maintaining Europe's peace. The American people will not refuse this commitment if they think there is a good chance of its preventing war. That chance is improved if Europe will also reform herself along some such lines as outlined above."

Germany's nationalism, for all its special virulence, has no more mysterious roots than that of her neighbors, the supplement holds.

"The German character is not incorrigible," it asserted, "the German government-to-be must be received as a fully responsible member of the European Council."

Direct Charge Urged

The United Nations cannot avoid the responsibility of taking direct charge of Germany after Hitler's defeat, Fortune declares.

"This means nothing less than an international administration for Germany," it continues. "Its job will be to teach the Germans, who never learned the art too well, the exercise of self-government until they can sustain a democratic political life. The only safe assumption is that the time this will take will be long, and we should prepare accordingly."

To this end, the magazine stresses, the degradation of the Nazi regime should be clear and indubitable in the eyes of the people; known criminals must be tried and punished; every German should be guaranteed life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, though the rights of the German nation will be under serious disabilities for years; responsibility must be given to anti-Nazi Germans who show an instinct for leadership wherever they are found; the feudal estates of the Junkers should be liquidated and the boundaries of the German states redrawn, reducing Prussia to its original size.

"German industry cannot be permitted to stay in the hands of those who have missed it," the supplement states. "The best solution would be to take control of all the units of each basic industry; it would amount to a United Nations trusteeship for most of German industry."

American interest in Europe can "almost be reduced" to a single, uncontaminated aim—the wish to maintain peace—Fortune declares, adding that there is "real urgency" about postwar plans for Europe.

Army to Record by Card System Talents of All High School Pupils

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Cards which may do much to shape the future of every student will be distributed soon to all high schools of the nation.

The War Department announced the cards will be filled in to show in detail the educational and work-experience record of every boy or girl who is graduated or who leaves high school before graduation.

Both the Army and civilian employers will be able to determine from the cards the student's academic standing and achievement, vocational training, wage-earning experience, aptitudes and significant hobbies.

The Army will require draftees who are in high school after the card system goes into effect to present the cards at its reception centers and will use the information on classifying them. Civilian employers will be able to use the information in deciding whether to hire job applicants and in assigning those hired to particular jobs.

The War Department said it will soon distribute 5,000,000 of the cards to high schools along with instructions. The cards will be filled out and kept in the schools and a copy given to each student upon leaving school, whether by graduation or otherwise.

United States Education Office officials, who co-operated in developing the card system, said that hitherto there has been no ready record of students' school and job histories. The cards will show:

The student's name, birth date and birthplace, Social Security number, home address, and the name and status of citizenship of the parent or guardian.

The student's visual and hearing capacity, along with a description of any physical impairment.

The subjects studied, marks made on an "above average, average or below average" basis, subjects liked most and liked least, records in aptitude and achievement tests, grades completed, rank in class, and the number in the class.

Special aptitudes, "significant hobbies, interests and extracurricular activities, preferred peacetime occupations," plus the "principal achievement, duration of interest, and evidence of leadership."

Vociational preparation, experience at wage-earning jobs while in school, and any "post-secondary school training."

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Sons of Flying General

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

Air Cadet C. P. Chennault Lieut. Col. J. S. Chennault

Sons of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, famous commander of the United States Army 14th Air Force in China, chat at the Santa Ana, Calif., Air Base. Colonel Chennault, who has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, addressed cadets there.

Postwar Jobs for Servicemen Proposed in Reverse Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—A recommendation that the Selective Service System be put into reverse in the postwar demobilization period to sift, train, and channel millions of returning soldiers and sailors into civilian life was here today advanced by Carl A. Gray, Connecticut manufacturer and formerly director of the War Production Board for that state.

Mr. Gray, originator of the "Connecticut Plan" for industrial defense training, stressed that it would not be enough for such a national program as he proposes merely to plan jobs for returning soldiers and sailors, but vocational guidance and training should be planned to fit men for civilian life. Machinery set up to put men into the services could be utilized in conjunction with educational facilities available in local communities to equip men for peacetime pursuits, he held.

Mr. Gray suggested that the program be organized now to adjust disabled soldiers to civilian life and expand as the volume of discharges increases. It should be organized on a state or community basis with federal co-ordination, he said.

"It is possible," he continued, "to forecast trends in business, and it is possible to forecast manpower needs, even in specific categories. Not only is it possible, but it is being done every day now. Why should the adjustment, the training of new entrees into the business and commercial world be left to change when in war it can be done so specifically?

"Men are being chosen every day in the Army for the air forces, to drive a tank, for the Adjutant General's office, to become cooks, infantrymen, or to go to officers' candidate school. By reversing the process of Selective Service, we can make these things come true in civil life. We can say with a degree of certitude that a great many cooks, truck drivers, tool makers, school teachers, lawyers, physicians, clerks or textile machine operators are going to be needed in a certain area. Then we must proceed to train our demobilized troops who are not definitely and certainly tied in with a job or a business.

"Many of these men, through former connections, family or friends, will slide back noiselessly into civilian life, but we must focus our attention on those who otherwise would be left adrift.

"They should get as thorough a going-over as they got when they went into the Army. Their vocational interview must be no cursory thing. It should last for an hour or for a day, if necessary. Aptitude tests must be given. Trained employment experts and psychologists must consult with the soldier, talk to him about his plans, and steer him into the right kind of training."

Mr. Gray voiced the view that the Federal Government should bear the expense of fitting a war veteran to a useful job.

Moslems Discuss Rule for India

NEW DELHI, India, April 26 (AP)—The annual convention of the All-India Moslem League discussed today a resolution demanding that Moslems be invited to form a provisional coalition government to rule India for the duration of the war.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt's special envoy to India, William Phillips, disclosed that the Government had refused him an opportunity to meet Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, interned leaders of the Congress [Nationalist] Party.

Mr. Phillips said he had asked permission to talk with Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Nehru "but was told by proper authorities they were unable to grant the necessarry facilities.

Mr. Phillips, who has conferred repeatedly with the British Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, and other British and Indian leaders to get a comprehensive picture of the Indian situation, was expected to leave today for Washington.

Method of Promotion In Army Is Protested

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Representative Eugene Worley (D) of Texas, who served with the naval forces last year, made public a letter to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson requesting a change in the method of promoting Army officers to give advancement to men serving abroad as rapidly as those in domestic service.

Mr. Worley said he had found, while serving abroad, "more than a little resentment" over the manner of handling promotions and discovered that in many cases, particularly in the Air Forces, men "doing the actual fighting are outranked by their classmates who received the same training and finished school at the same time, but who have remained in the United States."

Wallace Finds Plan Interest On Latin Tour

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace came back yesterday from a 5½ weeks' tour of South American nations and went immediately to his Washington home.

His tour took him to Panama, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Ecuador, and Colombia.

On his arrival in Miami, whence he flew to Washington yesterday, Mr. Wallace said that he found more discussion of postwar plans in the southern nations than in the United States. He reported that among the peoples of all the countries he visited there was evidence of unswerving faith in democracy.

Mr. Wallace said he found some anxieties that the good neighbor policy would not continue after the war.

There is some worry about unemployment and loss of markets for their raw materials with the return of peace, and everywhere there was a demand for more machinery to turn out war goods and more agricultural implements.

"I didn't hold out much hope for getting machinery," said the Vice-President. "I told them the way to get relief was to put all effort into winning the war."

He said he replied to questions regarding the shortage of shipping space by telling of the 10 tons of goods needed by every soldier, 15 tons for every aviator.

"They got the point," said Mr. Wallace.

The Executive's visit assumed the proportions of a triumphal tour, with 21-gun salutes, flag-waving throngs, and elaborate receptions everywhere.

Mr. Wallace declared that he hoped to have the opportunity when time is available to make another tour of the South American east coast.

His tour in Latin America permitted him to visit mines, talk with farmers and confer with high government officials, but he expressed regret here that there had not been more time to spend with average citizens.

Changes in Army Demand Save Big Total of Leather

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Saving of more than 25,000,000 square feet of leather by revisions in specifications for Army leather goods, including gloves, shoes, saddles and even handbags of the Waacs, is reported by the War Department.

The biggest saving—11,484,300 square feet of horsehide splits—was made by substitution of 3,399,000 square feet of cattle hide splits, a less critical type of leather.

Morgenthau Urges Nation To Top Second War Loan

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—As the Second War Loan Drive rolled up a total of $12,014,000,000 in War Bond sales, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., urged that the drive's $13,000,000,000 goal—now more than assured of success—be topped by the widest possible margin.

He referred to the original goal as a "minimum sum," and said that the real aim "is the placement of all idle dollars on battle stations, against the Axis abroad and against inflation at home."

The drive, he said, "provides an opportunity for an emphatic demonstration by the American people of their grim determination to wage total war until the unconditional surrender of the Axis marks the end of the fighting."

"Everyone who loves freedom and appreciates decency can share in this answer to Japanese atrocities," he declared.

He particularly urged further investment by individuals, who he said had thus far bought $1,629,000,000 in small denomination War Bonds during the drive.

Treasury officials announced that the balance of the $12,014,000,000 total as of last Friday night had come in the form of $6,598,000,000 from other non-banking sources, $2,738,000,000 from banking sources, and $1,049,000,000 from dealers, brokers, and Federal trust funds.

The Treasury announced that the West Coast area, described recently by Mr. Morgenthau as "lagging" in the War Bond drive, had reached 80 per cent of its quota and reported confidence that it would be filled by the end of the drive about April 30.

The states of Washington, Arizona, and Utah have exceeded their quotas already, it was disclosed.

Flags Net $500,000

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—A string of international code flags used by the Clipper that carried President Roosevelt to Casablanca were auctioned off for $500,000 in War Bonds at a theater here April 24.

The high bidder was identified by Pan American Airways, contributor of the flags, as Julius Klorfein, who recently bid $1,000,000 worth of War Bonds for Comedian Jack Benny's famed "Love in Bloom" violin.

Toscanini Script

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—The original manuscript of Arturo Toscanini's own arrangement of "The Star Spangled Banner" was put up for sale to the highest bidder of war bonds by the noted conductor at a concert in Carnegie Hall April 25.

Bids started streaming into the hall where a capacity audience purchased $10,190,045 in bonds to see and hear Toscanini conduct the NBC Symphony Orchestra with the piano virtuoso Vladimir Horowitz as soloist.

Other offers were received at affiliated stations of the NBC network over which the program was radiocast.

None of the bids was disclosed immediately as offers will be received until midnight of Wednesday, April 28.

Duke of Connaught

OTTAWA, April 26 (AP)—The Duke of Connaught, who passed on today at Government House, had been the guest of the Earl of Athlone, Canada's Governor General, and Princess Alice, for several months.

The young Duke only succeeded to the Dukedom last year, on the passing of his grandfather, who was son of Queen Victoria. He was serving with a Scottish regiment.

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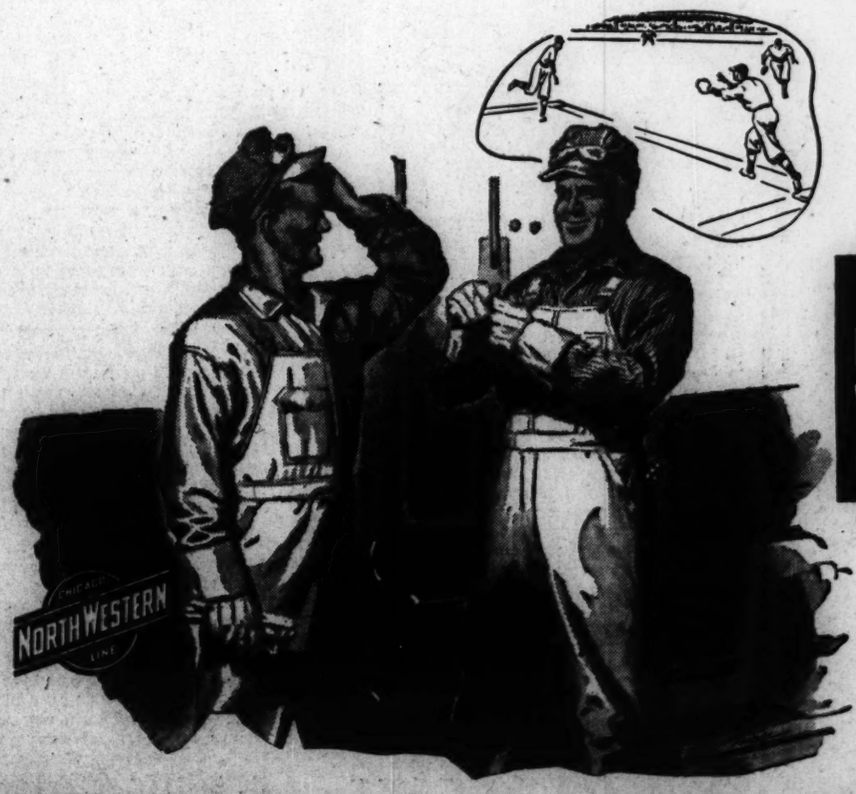
HIS graying hair indicated years of service, but as he climbed down from the engine cab he moved as quickly as a youngster. "Jim," he said to his fireman, "we've hauled many a load of valuable freight but none more important than this war material." Then with a twinkle in his eye he added, "Back in our baseball days we were credited with many an 'assist.' Now they can chalk us up with a lot more . . . for Uncle Sam."

And "Uncle" does so gladly. Most everyone in America is aware of the job the railroads are doing in transporting vital materials. As in baseball's brilliant infield play, transportation "assists" call for exact timing, unusual precision and close cooperation.

The nation's network of railroads, extending from coast to coast and from Canada to Mexico, functions today as a *single unit.* Iron ore from Duluth, cotton from the South, lumber from the Pacific Northwest—the railroads flow them into the great industrial plants where they undergo the Miracle of Change—to become guns and tanks, planes and ships.

"North Western's" divisions of the Transportation Army consist of some 32,000 men and women, all doing their best to speed the day of victory. To that end every war-hauling job is being handled quickly and efficiently, and will continue to be handled that way *provided we get an adequate supply of materials to keep our equipment in perfect condition.*



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The Home Forum

"The eternal builder"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH IS BEING SAID about the building up of a new world at the close of the present war; and the search for right foundations on which to build the structure of permanent peace has already started. That in the midst of war men can begin to plan for peace and to seek for it a right foundation is in itself an evidence of the abnormality of war and of the eternal justice and rightness of universal and lasting peace.

How, then, shall wise builders build the coming new world? What shall be the basis for this desired better social structure? A poet has written, "Too low they build who build beneath the stars." Too high men cannot look for the true foundation for that upbuilding structure which must be spiritual in character, in order to avoid the destructive elements of the present dissolving structure of world relationships.

Where, other than in the Bible, can men find guidance for the vast undertaking which spreads before all individuals and all nations? It is said of that early builder who turned from paganism to follow divine direction (Hebrews 11:8, 10): **"By faith Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place which he should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and he went out, not knowing whither he went. . . . For he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."** In the intervening centuries, those who have looked to God for direction and inspiration have glimpsed something of the "city . . . whose builder and maker is God."

* * *

In Christian Science, which rests upon Scriptural authority, is found the true foundation for safe building, in the spiritual qualities which lead to permanent achievement. On page 428 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says, **"We should consecrate existence, not 'to the unknown God' whom we 'ignorantly worship,' but to the eternal builder, the everlasting Father, to the Life which mortal sense cannot impair nor mortal belief destroy."** God is the one divine Mind, and in human experience men can learn to build truly only as they come to know God aright. Only as they acknowledge God as the Father of all can they see the possibility of building in human relationships a permanent structure of peaceful purpose and unity. Whatever is contrary to the true foundation, adverse to a spirit of brotherliness, is built upon the sand of belief in existence as material. Mrs. Eddy says (ibid., p. 581), **"The higher false knowledge builds on the basis of evidence obtained from the five corporeal senses, the more confusion ensues, and the more certain is the downfall of its structure."**

Obviously, it is the false building on the sands of material sense, including self-seeking, selfishness, greed, hatred, and so on, that has made possible the appearing of the present spectacle of savage paganism and the accompanying night of sorrows. How can we turn the tidal wave of that mesmerism which would engulf the world? How otherwise than by prayer for divine guidance, the means by which the human mind can find God and gain the conviction of the supremacy of Truth!

* * *

Men today have seen self-exposed the pretensions and the activities of evil, as manifested in the present outburst of brutal aggression. They are seeing more plainly the manner of mesmeric suggestion. They must go farther and see the unreality of evil or mortal mind. And this they can do only as they acknowledge and understand the infinitude of God, as divine Principle, Love. Christian Science is thus enabling all who turn to it to see these cardinal truths: the power of God, and the consequent unreality of all that is opposed to His universal goodness and love.

The paganism which in its vain conceit would destroy Christianity, is serving to turn men's thoughts more intently to the saving Christ, Truth, which Jesus demonstrated, and is teaching them the meaning of the Psalmist's words to which the Master referred when he said (Matthew 21:42), **"Did ye never read in the scriptures, The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner: this is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes?"** The world must learn the way of unity with God by learning the way Christ Jesus taught and lived, the way of loving God and loving man in His likeness. Each one can do this in his daily rounds, guided by "the eternal builder."

Mrs. Eddy points to the way of wise building where she says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 135), **"If you falter, or fail to fulfil this Golden Rule, though you should build to the heavens, you would build on sand."** But just before this, in speaking of those who are **"abiding in Love,"** she says, **"Not one of you can be separated from me; and the sweet sense of journeying on together, doing unto others as ye would they should do unto you, conquers all opposition, surmounts all obstacles, and secures success."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Northeastern Arizona

Red earth,
red rock, Red Men;
but mountain peaks far off
are like blue tepees pitched
beneath
blue skies.

E. M.

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (ibid.) Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price of each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

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SETY I: *A Painting by Robert D. Gauley, of a Carved Relief at Abydos*

SETY I, THE SON of Rameses, was a mighty warrior, distinguishing himself in great military campaigns and extending the power and domain of the Egyptian empire. He fought in Libya, Nubia, and Syria.

Sety (1318–1298 B. C.) carried forward the construction of the Hypostyle Hall at Karnak, which was begun by his father. His own undertaking was the construction of the great Temple of the Kings of Abydos to commemorate his ancestors. He engaged the most accomplished craftsmen to paint and carve the walls. Gold and marble were used in abundance and the carved reliefs on the walls of the Temple of the Kings are held to be the handsomest of all mural decorations of the New Kingdom. They depict the King making offerings of devotion to the gods. The drawing of the figures is clear and graceful. The wall pictures have dignity and calm. They reveal the native capacity to describe devotional scenes with solemnity, elegance, and decorative splendor.

In this painting, made at Abydos by Robert D. Gauley, we see Sety wearing his battle helmet, to which is affixed the symbol of sovereignty, the uraeus.

D. A.

Parade Ground of the Corn

Across the hill's brown shoulder run the harrows.
A light dust smokes beneath the scratching claws.
Beside the stone wall where the clearing narrows
The horses make a momentary pause
Turning to meet the reins. The driver sways,
Leaning to give the field that backward look
Which sees green summer in the warm spring haze
And wagons loading by an autumn brook.

Here there shall come in rows on marching rows
Tall armies of the corn, that rooted breed
Which conquers where the conquerors repose
And feeds the victims of the dragon seed.
The driver guides his harrow through the morn
Across the broad parade ground of the corn.

CHARLES MALAM

Poultry and Poetry

NOW THAT I HAVE become a poultryman, my friends tell me that I have something new to write about. They seem to think that what a poet chiefly needs is something to write about rather than the time in which to write it. By the way they talk, one might suppose that, given a subject, the writing of a poem were done as promptly as the laying of an egg. However it may be with others, with me it is more like the hatching of an egg, requiring hours and days of quiet brooding. Nay, sometimes years of brooding. But the modern poultryman, like the modern hen, is not permitted to brood.

* * *

Perhaps the word "poultryman" is misleading. I am not a poultry dealer, nor do I own a single chick. My task is the humble one of feeding and watering the birds, cleaning their pens, and collecting eggs.

A humble job, but not an entirely simple one. Since there are three meals a day and a different menu for each meal, and since all pens do not have the same diet, whoever does the feeding had better give his undivided attention to what he is doing. If he day dreams, he will get his "complete breeder mash" mixed up with his "all mash breeder" or with his "complete breeder pellets"; or confuse his "egg mash" with his "all mash egg" or his "all mash egg pellets." To say nothing of "starter and broiler," "growing mash," "complete growing mash," "developer," and "finishing pellets."

* * *

As I made my rounds of the pens the other day, lugging a wash-boiler of feed—or was I ladling out buttermilk at the moment?—struggling gently to wend my way through a perpetual traffic jam of chickens, I recalled something that had happened years before.

It was at a tea. A college professor of English, knowing me slightly and wishing to make pleasant conversation, as one does at a tea, inquired about my work.

I murmured something about poetry, a something that was all but lost amid the chirping of many voices about me.

Putting his head close to mine so that he could make himself heard, the professor asked: "What kind of birds?"

I took this to be a subtle way of testing the character and authenticity of my poetry. I replied: "Only native American birds. No skylarks or nightingales."

The professor looked puzzled. For a moment he said nothing. Then a glimmer of understanding came over his face. "Did you say *poultry* or *poetry*?"

Today, poultry and poetry seem not quite so fantastically far apart as they did to me at that tea. Indeed, they seem very close together when I think of James Stephens' glorification of a certain white rooster, and Robert Frost's quieter but very witty poem on a certain prize-winning pullet.

* * *

Taken one at a time, the domesticated fowl is a good subject for poetry. But if your days, like mine, are spent with flocks and multitudes, you may not find the domesticated fowl an inspiring bird. Perhaps this is not the fault of the fowl. Even nightingales, in sufficient numbers and in the confinement of a henhouse, might prove a bit—well, a bit prosaic. Indoors, are not all birds poultry?

Thoreau, whose Walden cabin was too far from the village for him ever to hear the crowing of Concord roosters, liked to imagine what a sensation those same roosters would make if they were wild, like their remote ancestors, and their crowing echoed through primeval forests. I agree: a wild rooster would be a truly inspiring, not to say awe-inspiring, bird.

* * *

A wild rooster, but not a tame rooster playing wild. Catching a rooster that has a love of wildness and a flair for freedom is far different, I have found out, from catching a young chicken that has fluttered over the fence. Round and round the yard we ran that morning, he always twenty or thirty feet ahead of me, avoiding with excellent judgment every entanglement I devised, and leading me through wet and marshy entanglements of his own. And all this while, his fellow roosters stood at their window, rooting for him and jeering at me.

For sport, I prefer not to take part in the race myself. I would rather toss an apple core among the contestants and let them do the racing. One hen seizes the core but cannot make up her mind whether to eat it on the spot or to run with it. In her indecision, she loses her prize to a second hen, who in turn loses it to a third. Finally, a hen with presence of mind takes possession, and, rushing through center, makes a touchdown.

* * *

I speak of flocks and multitudes. In rare instances, a chicken makes itself felt as an individual. During my first days as a poultryman, I noticed that a certain white hen would come up to me at feeding time and peck persistently at my shoe. This I took to be pure, gratuitous impudence and cause for a severe scolding. Then one day I saw that she stood beside me, like a dog expecting to be petted or spoken to. It dawned on me that what I had interpreted as spite was actually affection. I picked her up and stroked her head. Now when she pecks at my shoe, I put up with the inconvenience, realizing that affection in any form is too precious to be thwarted. However, I suspect that she is fonder of my shoe than she is of me.

My friends seem to have spoken truly. I do have something new to write about, though it turns out to be less "poultry and poetry" than "poultry and prose."

ROBERT FRANCIS

Youngest of America's Children

IT IS MARY ANTIN . . . who lifts the whole experience of being an American into the most beautiful universality, and setting it in its place in space and time, brings to its end, in the soul of one little ex-Russian-Jewish girl, sitting outside the Boston Public Library, this story of our America.

Mary had gone with the Natural History Club from the settlement house to look for specimens on the beach at Nahant. She had been happy, and had felt joyously one with the other girls, during the merry luncheon on the rocks, with talk and laughter between sandwiches. . . . At the Public Library she parted with her friends, and stood for a moment outside this, her favorite *palace*. She was thinking of what the naturalist had been telling them about *Evolution*. . . .

"I sank down on the granite ledge beside the entrance to the Library, and for a moment I covered my eyes with my hand. In that moment I had a vision of myself, the human creature, emerging from the dim places where the torch of history has never been, creeping slowly into the light of civilized existence, pushing more steadily forward to the broad plateau of modern life, and leaping at last, strong and glad, to the intellectual summit of the latest century. . . .

"My spirit is not tied to the monumental past, any more than my feet were bound to my grandfather's house below the hill. The past was only my cradle, and now it cannot hold me, because I am grown too big; just as the little house in Polotzk, once my home, has now become a toy of memory, as I move about in the wide spaces of this splendid palace, whose shadow covers acres. No, it is not that I belong to the past, but the past that belongs to me. America is the youngest of the nations and inherits all that went before in history. And I am the youngest of America's children, and into my hands is given all her priceless heritage."—From "American Saga," by MARJORIE BARSTOW GREENBIE. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Marian Anderson Sees Dakar

WE BOARDED THE large *Augustus* for our second South American tour. There was a brilliant sun, and the wind was still very fresh as we moved out and headed for Gibraltar. . . . We eagerly looked forward to the famous seaport Dakar, where our *Augustus* was to stop for a supply of oil. Watching from the deck, we caught our first glimpse of Africa — Marian's ancestral Africa, which, for a long time, she had dreamed of seeing.

Arriving in Dakar at about four in the afternoon, we stepped on land as soon as possible, and Marian seemed happy as her feet touched African soil. I think for her it was like coming home actually to be in the land where her forefathers had lived for hundreds of years. . . .

As we approached the city, the native women appeared interested in and curious about Marian, their sister who was smartly dressed in European style. Their curiosity made Marian feel shy, so we hastened our steps and found a little restaurant, where we stopped for a refreshing drink.

Immediately a large number of natives surrounded us, offering many things for sale. Marian wanted to return to our liner, but I urged her to stay and suggested that we take a taxi drive around Dakar. . . . We drove with no particular destination in mind. Suddenly we could hear the sound of drums in the distance, and we asked our chauffeur to drive us in that direction. As we drew near, we could see a large crowd of people sitting and standing in a sandy place, and the chauffeur told us there was a real tom-tom in progress. We stopped and, standing on the running board, watched this fascinating and unique performance, which, we were told, was not given for tourists but for the natives' own amusement. A small drum orchestra of five or six men was playing strongly rhythmic dance music; and two scantily clothed girls danced in their bare feet. The people were much interested in this performance, and when one of the girls did an especially exotic movement, the natives threw their hats, shawls, and shoes to her as an expression of thanks and admiration.

In this place, we had an opportunity of studying the many different types of people. To Marian the strange and artistically made coiffures began to take on a real elegance, and the bright-colored dresses seemed to be the only kind that suited this environment. The proud gestures of the men seemed to indicate something of a hidden kingliness. It was easy to forget the taxi, the city of Dakar, and to imagine that we were deep in the African jungle, taking part in a strange performance steeped in old African culture.—From "Marian Anderson, A Portrait," by KOSTI VEHANEN. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

"דעם איביגען בוימיסטער"

אז איבערוועלט פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל ווענען קריסטשען סיענס

יעצט רעדט מען אסאך ווענען דאס אויבנדיגן א נייע וועלט ווען די יצצטיגע מלחמה ווערט זיך ענדיגן, און מען האט שוין אנגעפאנגן צו זוכען ריכטיגע פונדאמענטן אויף וועלכע צו בויען די בעריידט פון דוערהאפטיגן פריעדען. אז מענשן זאלען אנפאנגן צו מאכען פעסטע פאר פריעדען אין סיסטען פון דער מלחמה, און צו זוכען פאר דיזען פריעדען א ריכטיגעם פונדאמענט, איז אין זיך גוטא א בעווייז פון דער אונטערמאלקיגן פון מלחמה און פון דער אייביגער נערעכטיגקייט און ריכטיגקייט פון דער אלגעמיינהיים פון דוערהאפטיגקייט פון פריעדען.

ווי אזוי, דען, זאלען קלוגע בוימיסטער בויען די קומענדיגע נייע וועלט? וואס זאל זיין די באזיס פון דיזער פערלאנגטער בעסערער נעזעלשאפטלעכער נעבויי? א דוכטער האם אזוי געשריבען: "די וואס בויען אויבער די שטערן בויען צו נידריג." צו הויך קענען אויך נים מענשן זוכען, כדי צו נעמיגן דעם אמתן פונדאמענט פאר דער אויפבויונגיגער נעבויידע וואס דער מענש בויט אויף דער ערד. נאר מיר זאלען עס אפבויען אויפן פונדאמענט פון דעם אויבערסטען בוימיסטער, דעם אויבערסטן מאלער, דעם אויבערסטן בויפירער פון אלע בויונגען. וואס די שפרעכליכע חושים קענען נים שפירונגען און דער שפרעכליכער גלויבען קען נים צושטערונג. נאם איז דאס אויסצוגעבן נעשלויכע נעמיוסה (נעדאנק). און אין דער מענשליכער ער־פאהרונג קענען זיך מענשען וויסלעך אויסלערנען וי אזוי צו בויען בשעת זיי קריגען א ריכטיגען פער־שפעקטיו פון נאט. נאר נוען זיי אנערקענען נאט אלס דער מאכער פון אלעמען קענען זיי בעריידען די מענליכ־קיים פון בויען אין מענשליכע פערוואנדשאפטען א דויקהאפטיגע פון בעריידט פון פריעדליכען צוזאם און אייניגקייט. וואס נאר עס ווערט בעבוים אין נעצענואז צו דעם אמתן פונדאמענט, וואס ווירקט דאנצנדן דעם נייסט פון בריידשאפט, ווערט נעבוים אויף דער זאמד פון א גלויבען אין עקזיסטענץ שלם מאשריאל. מרס. עדדי זאגט (ווייסענשאפט און נעזונד, ז. 581), "וואס דער העכער דאס מאלש ווייסן בוים אויף דער באזיס פון דעם בעוויז, וואס שפאנט פון די מינא קאנפליכט חושים, אלץ מעהרער צוזיכערונג איז דער רעזולטאט, און אלץ מעהרער זיכער איז דער צושטערונג און ארומפאל פון איהר נעבויידע."

עס איז קלעביג, אז צוליב דעם וואס מען מאלש

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Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

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Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Catalogue of all the works of Mrs. Eddy sent free on request.

Intimate Message: Washington

A Challenge: Replanning of American Cities ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

I wonder how many persons realize that tax delinquency in the blighted areas of some cities has got so far out of control that authorities in effect throw up their hands? That the situation is getting progressively worse rather than better? That the crisis has reached the point where, both physically and financially, it is becoming intolerable?

Well, you ask, why raise this problem now; aren't there enough war and international problems without going into minor domestic matters? And aren't tax payments improving as war incomes enlarge?

But it is not a minor matter. Nearly every big American city, and many middle size and smaller ones, are affected by it. And whatever the improvement in overall tax payments, these areas of urban blight are not improving. In fact, just to throw in a challenging statement at this juncture, students of municipal problems believe that "most of the towns and cities must be replanned and largely rebuilt" after the war. And since more than half the population of America lives in them, you can see what that means.

The plight of the American city is partly the result of the rapidity of its expansion. Here is what happened. First came development of a downtown business center surrounded by nice residential neighborhoods.

Then came growth of that central business area, while the outer layer of homes moved farther out.

That meant that the fine old family homes turned into slums, garages and boarding houses. Then came zoning.

Valuations Out of Line

The trouble is that, almost invariably, the interior areas have been overzoned for commercial uses. Mr. Jones has held back his brick tenement thinking he would sell it ultimately for a skyscraper. Present valuations are absurdly out of line. Rapid transit and that auto, you see, moved the suburbs farther and farther out. Then began a course of interior decay, a widening zone of blight in areas where valuations are excessive.

If you adjust yourself to recognizing this "transitional area" in cities you will soon note this widening zone of blight around many centers, and business subcenters, in American towns and cities. According to city planners, in many communities blight now covers between a quarter and a half of the area within the city limits. This is a well-known declaration among many town planners.

It is, in short, one of the biggest problems America faces. It is a problem, however, that the man in the street has not yet fully grasped.

But here is another point. The Government is already making large-scale plans for postwar public works to help ease demobilization. Just for sheer size and bulk, rebuilding America's cities is perhaps the most imaginative job that could be tackled. It can't be done in a hurry. It will cost billions. All sorts of preliminary problems must be settled, local, state and federal legal authorities secured, financial matters attended to and got out of the way now if the stage is to be set for quick action after the war.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah has just introduced a bill to get this proposal under way. He would set up a federal urban redevelopment agency, headed by an administrator. Later on he would divert Federal funds to the job. Open hearings will probably be held.

As the scheme unfolds it certainly appears grandiose enough. There is almost no limit to it. It may get nowhere. And yet the problem of the cities is obvious to any student. Hard-headed businessmen and real estate boards are well aware of it. They are making their own somewhat different approach to the problem. But there is no disagreement about the extent of the problem and its postwar urgency.

Two of the men who have been working on it are Alvin H. Hansen and Guy Greer. Two big obstacles stand in the way they report. First is lack of adequate legal power on the part of local governments to control the use of their land areas. The second, bigger problem, is financial. It is harder than the first.

Large-Scale Rehabilitation

Expressing it baldly, nearly everybody agrees that somebody has to bail out the owners of the blighted areas at least to some degree. To let conditions go on now as they are going would be most costly in the long run. As it stands now, calculations are so high that only a dense slum area, with high rents for inadequate housing, can make returns. Even at that, tax delinquencies are appalling.

It is the Greer-Hansen argument that society as a whole has got to pay part of the cost of cleaning up these blighted areas; much in the same way that Hamilton proposed assumption of revolutionary debts of states by the Federal Government. They want the local governments to acquire the slum area and to make large-scale rehabilitation plans, then Federal aid to be advanced to help carry the financial burden. They would require some reduction in what they call inflated valuations, but they would give considerable assistance.

The same problem is being approached simultaneously by the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the Urban Land Institute. Perhaps it oversimplifies it to say that these two interested parties seek bigger federal assistance than the town planners, like Mr. Greer, Mr. Hansen or Alfred Bettman, would give. But in either case, the size and gravity of the program is evident. It is one of the biggest jobs to be done—a job worthy in its mighty possibilities of the American imagination.

It would be ideal if the job could be so prepared now, as Senator Thomas proposes, that the postwar attack upon it would not only redeem the cities but also help the country in finding jobs for ex-soldiers.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Filipino Servicemen 'Adopted' ..... *By Bernice Stevens*

About 500 Filipino soldiers and sailors from this area have lost all contact with their own families in the Philippines, but they are getting their share of cheerful mail, homemade cookies, and gifts such as their own mothers, sisters, wives, and sweethearts might send them. For, through the help of the Filipino Community Center here, they have been "adopted" by families which have pledged to give the men all possible home ties and affection while they are in the service, or, as the men themselves put it, "until we help take back the Philippines."

Ever since the Philippines were taken over by Japan, all of these servicemen, together with about 3,000 of their countrymen in Chicago, have had no word from or about their families or homes. The vast majority of them are young men who came here alone to be educated or to gain business and professional experience, leaving all their relatives in the Islands. Hence the adoption scheme worked out by the Rev. Fernando A. Laxamana, formerly Director of the Center, who recently became the first Protestant Filipino Chaplain in the United States Army. Since the Center is in most cases the only guardian, the only mailing address, and the only family the soldiers and sailors have, he asked the co-operation of church and civic groups in writing to the men. As a result, they are now remembered on their birthday and all holidays with gifts and they get regular mail. They reciprocate by sending the families pictures, postcards, and letters of glowing appreciation of the attention and also of their chance to serve in the armed forces. Most grateful of all to participate in the plan are the 100 or so families whose men now are prisoners of war on the Islands. The Maywood Bataan Clan, made up of families of the famous Maywood Tank Unit which made such a heroic stand, has adopted a score or so of the boys. And although these men and women can't send their own boys gifts and letters, they are doing it whole-heartedly for these new-found sons and allies.

They all insist that before too much time passes, the Philippines will be retaken and they will all again have contact with their loved ones. When enlistment of Filipinos was made possible through an act of Congress last year, there was a rush of Chicago men to join the forces. Since nearly all are of military age and few are married, they have been inducted at a rapid rate. Those in the Army ask to be assigned to the Filipino regiment and hope they will be the ones to free their homeland. A number of Chicagoans now are in the Navy and some 90 are at the Glenview Air Station here. For the benefit of these and other servicemen passing through the City, the Center operates a canteen and weekly parties and dances. During the week the Filipino women operate their own Red Cross unit.

Aside from its war activities, the institution serves as a center for fellowship and increased understanding between Americans and Filipinos. Founded in 1931 by a group of Americans and Filipinos, including Jane Addams, Graham Taylor, and Mary McDowell, it has helped promote a high level of individual and family living by Filipinos of this City. It has given them not only a recreation and social center, but also a nonsectarian church and Sunday school. It is their home and meeting place for the celebration of all their national holidays.

Forums always have been one of its major attractions and they still are. Today political science, civics, and government are the chief topics of discussion. For nearly all of the young men here plan to go back home to help rebuild the independent Philippines and to help maintain the American democratic way of life there.

To Change the Subject:

Mrs. Buttercrunch's "New World" ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

"I am quite accustomed to changes," declared Mrs. Buttercrunch impressively, "but, I admit that the thought of this new world that awaits us after the war is rather upsetting." She heaved a deep sigh, as she folded the menu she had been studying, balanced it carefully upright between the salt and pepper shakers in the center of the table, and looked around the room for sympathy, or, at least, protest.

The menu rested there only a moment, for the agile Patty, brandishing pencil and order pad in readiness to ply her trade, whisked it away and presented it with a flourish to Miss Spinney, who, with a neglected and abstracted air, was seated at her usual table against the wall. Miss Spinney received the open menu silently and immediately devoted to it the close attention one bestows upon a refractory railroad timetable from which one struggles to extract information.

"It's very disturbing, I say," insisted Mrs. Buttercrunch still more firmly, in an effort to stir her unresponsive audience, "to consider all the entirely new gadgets we shall have to cope with, practically unprepared. The latest prediction, I see, is a helicopter in every backyard. Whenever we look out of a window, a flock of those windmill-like contraptions will be gyrating about over the tree tops."

"A very pleasant prospect," interposed Mrs. Weatherwise combatively from a table on the other side of the room. "They will give an illusion of being in Holland. I always liked Holland.

Picturing the Helicopter as a Mere Toy

"And think how convenient they will be for short trips—to hop down to the post office, or to pick up an extra bottle of milk at the grocer's. Cars of the future will probably be useless for those short, local jaunts; they will be so speedy that, no doubt, they will overshoot any goal less than 50 miles, even if you put on the brakes the moment you start.

"Now the helicopter, with its speed of a mere 120 to 140 miles an hour, will be almost negligible as a means of transport. In fact, it will be practically a toy—something like what the bicycle was in the days when we could use our cars. It will be a very useful toy. I shall get one the moment they are on the market."

Miss Spinney, who had now decided upon her order and given it, suddenly became aware of the discussion of the world of the future that was eddying about her. Staring coldly at the pale little cashier in the high collar, sitting by the door, who immediately colored with embarrassment at the unlooked-for attention, Miss Spinney spoke as though addressing someone who was just about to enter the room.

"The social changes are the ones that should occupy us most," she remarked stiffly. "We should all do our utmost to see that the idealistic plans that are taking form now are really carried out. It is going to mean hard and uphill work for all of us who will not be content to see our cherished plans scrapped after the peace, by a world intent on 'getting back to normalcy.'"

What Will the Self-Answering Telephone Say?

"That's just it!" cried Mrs. Buttercrunch triumphantly. "The social changes should have first place, but this onset of mechanical things is going to demand all our attention.

"The one I'm most alarmed about is the telephone that will answer itself. How do you know that this telephone will answer a call in the way we want it answered? Can't you just hear it saying, 'So glad you called, dear. I'm not in the least bit of a hurry,' when prosy Mrs. Brown telephones as we're about to start for the matinee, and insists on reading us her entire seed catalogue order, interspersing the list with requests for advice?

"I think it's going to be a menace, myself. You can never trust a machine to have judgment, that's what I always say. See what happened when George left the lawn mower on a slope, because cook was calling him from the kitchen. Did the clumsy thing wait there till he came back? Not a bit of it! It dashed down the incline and into the bed of rose cuttings that were newly laid out, breaking and uprooting more than half of them. That's the kind of mischief a machine can get into when anyone relies upon it to act sensibly." And she swept the members of her audience with a look designed to put both them and the postwar world distinctly in its place as an impending Personal Hazard.

Soviet-Recognition Issue Urgent in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Whether to establish diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia is a question given new urgency in South American Capitals by the recommendation of Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, who has just returned to the United States from a trip to the Andean countries, that the Soviets should be recognized.

South American diplomats accept that a United Nations victory is assured, and that Russia must play a powerful part in shaping the postwar world. But they generally fear Communistic entanglements.

The fact that the two great English-speaking nations have pledged themselves to after-the-war cooperation with Moscow has been sufficient to incline some southern republics toward association with Russia. Mexico, Colombia, and Uruguay have recently made the decision. Others waver, and several definitely hold back.

Cuba was the first Latin-American republic in the present war to establish a formal link with Russia. This country is one of those which have declared war on the Axis. Less than a year ago the proposal, originating in the Legislature, was opposed because Russia was merely a "strategic ally."

The signing of agreements between the Allies and Russia, contemplating sincere association in postwar reconstruction as well as the fact that they were fighting shoulder to shoulder in the war on the Nazis, led to a revision of this attitude, and the President was given a free hand. President Batista established diplomatic relationships. Cuba and Russia became friends and allies.

Others Follow Suit

Mexico and Russia renewed relationships early in the New Year—a greater achievement than appears on the surface, because there has been considerable Mexican hostility to Communism. It was only last August that President Avila Camacho referred to that ideology disparagingly as an "exotic doctrine."

Now Uruguay and Colombia have come along and completed their arrangements to exchange diplomatic missions with Russia. Liberal-minded Colombia recognized the Russian Government in 1936, but only recently took action to expedite diplomatic exchanges. The Senate in Bogotá passed a resolution expressing its pleasure at the decision and placing on record its appreciation of Russian heroism, which it said, deserved the "undying gratitude of all liberty-loving men."

Uruguay's renewal of diplomatic relationships with Russia had been mooted some time. Arrangements were consummated in Washington when Dr. Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister and Vice-President-elect, was on his visit to Washington. The actual decision had been taken earlier, originating in the hearts of a truly democratic people which had watched sympathetically the national and martial resurgence of Russia in the struggle imposed on the United Nations.

But a decade ago Uruguay was the object of much neighborly suspicion because it was then virtually the only South American country continuing contacts with the Soviet. These were broken when a Russian trade mission was expelled from Montevideo on the charge of making political propaganda. There had been no renewal of relationships between the two countries until now.

Areas of Indecision

The Chilean Government, which receives varying support from Socialists and Communists, is believed to have no particular political objection to establishment of relationships with the Russians, though the situation has not changed greatly since the predecessor of President Rios declared that the decision hinged on trade and trade alone. In other words, if Chile sees any trade openings in or with Russia, then it is disposed to exchange representatives. Nonetheless, there are periodical demands, and increasingly stronger demands in Congress, for decisive action, as a gesture to a country which, on the battlefield, at least, has deserved well of the democracies.

But there is no reason for great optimism, so far as other South American countries are concerned. It is difficult to imagine Brazil, the greatest of these southern allies of the United Nations, in diplomatic relationship with Russia, although it has now subscribed to the United Nations and Atlantic Charter pacts. Communism is illegal there. It is also banned in Argentina. Indeed, in this latter country, under the Castillo regime, the Russians would have as much chance of obtaining recognition as from Spain under Franco.

Dr. Rodolfo Moreno, Governor of Buenos Aires, the most important Argentine provincial jurisdiction, and a close friend of President Castillo, declared that he was opposed to Nazi totalitarianism, but he shuddered to think of a postwar world with Russia associated with the United Nations and its allies in the direction of world affairs. He was fearful of a communistic flood in Europe.

Versed in World News

Other countries, such as Peru, a firm friend of the United States and the United Nations, fear communism. Church powers and business fears, not to mention the outlook of the governing and upper social strata, combine to oppose recognition for the Russians.

However, the Latin objection to Communism—shared by the Allies—has not blinded these republics to the realities of the war situation and, when the war has been won, they know that much of the credit will accrue to the Soviet warriors. Whether or not they can distinguish between the ideology of Communism and the heroic struggle of a people against ruthless invaders, it is at least appreciated that neither the United States nor Great Britain appears excessively anxious over the Russian aspect of the postwar reconstruction. Both powers feel they can cooperate with Russia.

South Americans, well served with the world's news, can see that the American and British peoples are convinced that nationalism has superseded internationalism in Russia. It has been forged on the battlefield by Russians fighting for their native land and is seen as one of the strongest guarantees for satisfactory Russian participation in a new world order.

Nazi propaganda has worked overtime lately to persuade Latin Americans, as well as Europeans, that the German nation, now totally mobilized, is engaged in a great crusade to destroy Bolshevism. It is a Christian crusade, they insist to Latin Americans, with whose religious susceptibilities they are well conversant. The Roman Catholic Church has condemned all totalitarian regimes, Communism as well as Naziism.

It would be useless to deny that many Latin Americans, including Mexicans, are concerned on religious grounds. It might be good strategy on the part of the Allies, and especially the United States, to remind the Latin peoples of the New World that freedom of religion is one of the four great freedoms for which the United Nations are fighting.

It must be remembered that Hitler with his "Christian crusade," has a strong propagandist ally in Caudillo Franco of Spain. The influence of Nationalist Spain, not only in Argentina but in many of the countries which already have broken off relationships with the Axis, is formidable in some circles. South American salons overflow with Franco's agents who deride the Russians' assurances that they have repudiated communistic internationalism and that there is religious freedom in their country.

Friends in Argentina

Russia is not without its friends among the Latins. Even in Argentina, where it is hard going for any person or organization professing sympathy with the Russians, there are committees which work for the aid of the Russian troops—not because they are communist but because they are fighting and winning battles for democracies. And they started the dispatch of comforts and supplies when the Russian troops had their "backs to the wall," long before there was any evidence of the counteroffensive.

In Argentina these organizations include the well-known Junta de la Victoria, a sanitary aid committee and one expressly for the dispatch of supplies to children. Despite secret police raids and scores of warnings, these Argentine workers, with aristocrats among them, have succeeded in shipping many thousands of woolens and other supplies to Russia. For reasons never satisfactorily explained they have been given only slight encouragement from Allied diplomatic missions.

In Chile, there is the national committee for aid to the Soviet Union. It works as effectively and as openly, probably, as any other similar South American organization. So far as can be observed, there is no official encouragement, but neither is there any discouragement. Communist banners laudatory of Moscow, though, latterly, with greater reference to Russia's contributions toward democratic victory, are seen in pro-Allied processions in Santiago streets.

In Mexico there is a committee for the aid of Russia, supplies are sent from Cuba by the National Anti-Fascist Front and, latterly, there have been shipments from Uruguay, where at least one body is being formed to organize assistance systematically—this since Montevideo's decision to renew diplomatic exchanges with Moscow.

Allied agreements with Russia which imply renunciation of political internationalism and expressly repudiate interference in the affairs of other states and territorial expansion at their expense have been welcomed throughout the continent—at least by the left and the center. Some rulers, of course, are still suspicious and doubt the good faith of the Soviets.

While Russia continues the fight against the totalitarians, offensively or defensively, and provided the Allies can give a little more emphasis to the fact that among other principles, they are also fighting for "freedom of religion," there should be witnessed a greater effort among Latin-American peoples to understand and assist Russians and increased interest in their governments to establish contacts with Moscow.

Axis Capitalizes World Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, April 26

The Axis Radio is making capital out of the proposal by Col. Robert R. McCormick, of the Chicago Tribune, for bringing the great part of the British Empire, including the self-governing Dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, into the United States, according to a Rome broadcast directed to England and picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System here.

Rome declared that while "the White House is rather cautious in making declarations concerning their program for future domination of the world, American papers, which are not directly influenced by the White House, show absolutely no delicacy when speaking of their British Allies." The announcer then proceeded to quote Colonel McCormick.

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—The Chicago Tribune proposed Saturday night that England, Canada, Australia and some other countries could join the United States as new states if the nations concerned wanted a "closer association" and took certain steps toward an enlarged Union.

The newspaper, published by Col. Robert R. McCormick, set forth in an editorial:

"If the British Commonwealth and the nations of Western Europe wish to enjoy closer association with us in foreign policy, defense, trade, currency, patents, and all the other fields of Federal jurisdiction, and if for our part we wish similarly to link ourselves to them, the way to accomplish the result is clear. All they need do is adopt written constitutions and apply for membership and all we need do is accept them as we once accepted Texas."

The article further said in part:

"The people who are demanding that the United States yield its sovereignty to some kind of international organization seem to be more eager to stir up a row in this country than to achieve closer international co-operation. Certainly it is difficult to see why those who say their goal is integration of the free peoples have consistently neglected the most obvious method of achieving it, and the one that would be most readily acceptable to the American people.

"The method is found in the Constitution of the United States. The provisions of Article IV are not at all onerous. Section 3 says that 'new states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union.' A joint resolution is all that is required. The qualification that when new states are created existing states shall not be deprived of territory or merged without their consent is obviously no bar to the admission of overseas members of an enlarged Union. Section 4 says 'the United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government' and goes on to pledge the central government to protect the new states from invasion and, upon request, from domestic violence.

"That is all there is to it.

"Great Britain could come into the Union, for example, as four states, England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Canada could constitute another state. Australia, New Zealand, and the contiguous islands, might form still another."

Formal and Informal Army Baking

Signal Corps, United States Army

The Cooks Have to Be Ready for Emergencies

Good bread depends on temperature control, and cooks are taught this important factor in the school in a Chicago neighborhood. The lower picture gives a view of the "campus" of the school, where a five-week course is given in bread baking to selected officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates from various posts, camps, and stations.

Army Cooks Learn Fine Points At Baking School in Illinois

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 26—No cookbook teaches you how to bake bread when your oven is blown up by enemy shells, or how to turn out a loaf that won't collapse when you sit on it, but "post-graduate" Army bakers are learning those things here. Only the finer points of baking for combat units are taught at the U. S. Army Training School for Advanced Baking Instructors, located in an uptown residential neighborhood in Chicago, for the students, both officers and enlisted men, all know how to bake bread when they come here.

A "campus" equipped with field ovens in tents as well as others in the open air was shown to a group of newspaperwomen who were guests of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot recently. William Walsmley, principal and for 21 years a teacher in this school which until the war instructed civilian bakers, explained things to the visitors.

First he showed them the difference between bread for civilians and for troops on the march. He held up a loaf. It looked quite satisfactory to the visitors. It was nicely browned, shapely. But it didn't satisfy Mr. Walmsley.

"Army bread has to take a lot of pounding," he said, speaking from the instructor's desk. "The soldiers aren't very particular how they handle it when they stack it in trucks. This loaf wouldn't do at all."

Whack! Mr. Walmsley gave the loaf a blow with his hand and it collapsed like an opera hat. And who wants bread that looks like a pancake?

In contrast to this flattened loaf, Mr. Walmsley held up a solid round one, crusty on all sides. He banged on it, he pounded upon it, but it stood up. Mr. Walmsley beamed.

"A pretty fine loaf for a new class," he said with an old teacher's pride. "This was their first day's baking."

The durable loaf, Mr. Walmsley told the visitors, is made from a different recipe. The grain is firmer and the crust harder. This is a loaf especially designed for rough treatment, and it has exceptional keeping qualities, he said. A four-pound loaf is edible for two or three weeks after it is baked.

Each class here consists of 36 officers and 36 enlisted men. All are expected to go out and become instructors of other bakers in field positions. Their instruction here goes far beyond mere baking.

Every baker in this school must be a soldier, the school principal insists. Each one must know how to bake under shellfire. He must know enough about military operations to arrange ovens in the field so they will not become a target for the enemy. He must disperse his ovens so a single hit could not put them all out of operation. What's more, he must learn how to improvise an oven out of any material at hand in case the regulation equipment is blown up.

Here in this quiet residential neighborhood you see all these types of ovens, and soldiers are at work baking in them. There are the old and new types of open-air field ovens, heated by gasoline. There are ovens in tents. And there are improvised ovens made of clay, with pits for the wood fire.

In contrast to these mobile units, there is a garrison oven inside the school of a kind used in permanent army locations. One such oven is capable of baking bread for a city of 16,000 persons daily. A baker who graduates from the five-week training course is versatile. But it's no snap course. Classes start at 5:30 in the morning and instruction continues until 9 o'clock at night, including Sundays.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	59	59	59	+1½
Acme Stl (3)	2	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
Adams Exp (.45e)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Addressograph (1)	6	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
Air Reduction (1a)	6	42½	42	42¼	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	9	6	5⅞	6	
Allegheny Corp	24	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Allegheny pf xw	17	18	17½	17½	— ¼
Allegh pf $30ww	32	18	17½	17¾	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf	4	35	34½	34¾	+ ¼
Allegh Lud S .35g	7	24⅜	24	24¼	— ¼
Allen Indust ¾e	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	1	156	156	156	+1
Allied Mills (1e)	8	21	21	21	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.30g)	21	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	18	34½	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅜
Am Airlines 1½e	14	64½	63¾	64½	+1
Am Bank Note ¼g	10	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
Am Bank N pf 3	50	59	58¾	59	+ ¾
Am Br S pf 5¼	3	131¼	131	131	—1¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	6	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	56	7¾	7⅜	7¾	— ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	10	175	175	175	
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	18	35¾	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cable ½g	9	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Chi pf 5	40	110	110	110	+ ¾
Am Chicle (4a)	70	106¾	105¾	105¾	—1
Am Colortype .15g	4	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Am C S 6%pf6	10	103	103	103	+2
Am Distill	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Am Export L ½g	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
Am & For Pow	30	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Am&F P $7pf ⅞k	3	70	70	70	
Am & F P 2pf	43	17⅛	16⅞	16⅝	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	3	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	6	63	62½	63	+ ¾
Am Ice	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am Internat ⅛g	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	21	14½	13⅞	14¼	
Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	99	99	99	—1½
Am M & Fdy .20g	1	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ¼g	6	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	3	24¾	24½	24¾	— ⅛
Am M 6%pf 6	10	119	119	119	+1
Am News 1.80	70	32⅞	32⅜	32¾	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	122	2½	2⅜	2½	
Am P & L $6 pf	15	32¾	31½	31½	—1
Am P & L $5 pf	12	29½	28¾	28⅞	— ⅝
Am Rad&St S .15g	59	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	17	14	13¾	13⅞	
Am RM pf 4½	220	64½	63½	64¼	+ ¼
Am Saf Raz ½g	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Am Ship B 1g	30	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	4	44½	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	2	152	152	152	+ ½
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	43½	43½	43½	— ⅜
Am Snuff pf 6	20	149	149	149	
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	8	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
Am Stores ½g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Am Stove (.60g)	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	103½	103½	103½	
Am Sum Tob ¼g	3	30½	28¾	30½	+2⅞
Am Tel & Tel (9)	19	145½	145	145½	+ ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	4	55⅜	54¾	55	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	30	139⅜	139½	139⅜	+ ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½g	22	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
Am Viscose (1g)	23	39¾	38⅞	39½	+1½
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	+1⅛
Am Wat Wks	106	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	55	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	17	74	73	73	+1¼
Am Zinc L & S	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Am Z pr pf 2½lk	1	52	52	52	
Anaconda (½g)	18	29½	29⅛	29⅜	
Anac W&C ¼g	1	27½	27¾	27½	+ ⅛
APW Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	
Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	— ¼
Arm Ill	40	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
Arm Ill pr pf	7	59⅜	58½	59	— ⅝
Armstrong Ck ¼g	3	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅜
Arnold Const (½)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .10g	8	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	21	11	10¾	10¾	
Assd DG 1pf 6	60	81¾	81	81¾	+ ¾
Atch T & S F 3g	32	55¾	55⅛	55⅜	— ⅛
Atch T & S F pf 5	6	78	78¾	78	
Atl Coast Line 2e	15	33	32¾	32⅞	+ ½
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Atl Refin (.15g)	9	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	1	108	108	108	
Atlas Corp ¼g	10	11⅜	11	11	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅜
Atlas Powd ¾g	51	61	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5	20	118	118	118	—1
Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .10g	187	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct (1e)	30	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	30	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	20	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	9	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Bng&Ar pf2½k	30	54¼	53¾	54¼	+ ¾
Barber Asph	4	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
Barker Bros	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	80	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	22	17¾	17½	17⅝	
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	2	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
Bendix Avia ¾g	13	38⅜	37¾	37⅞	— ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .30g	3	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	48	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	3	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ⅜
Beth Steel 1½g	22	64	63½	63⅝	— ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	115½	115½	115½	
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	3	33	33	33	
Black & Dck 1.60	3	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e	9	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	4	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	
Bon Ami A (4)	20	90	89⅝	90	+ ⅜
Bond Strs 1.60	7	23	22¼	23	+1
Borden Co (.30g)	11	26⅛	26	26	
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	3	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Bower R Bear ½g	8	35	34½	35	+ ½
Bridgept Br ¼g	13	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	11	27½	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
Bristol-My .40g	1	41	41	41	— ½
Bklyn-Man Tr	2	1	1	1	
Brown Shoe (2)	5	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
Bruns-Balke ¼g	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	12	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7	30	112½	112½	112½	+2½
Budd Mfg	6	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	10	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ⅜
Budd Wheel (1e)	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Bullard Co ½g	6	25⅞	25½	25⅝	
Burling Mills .35g	12	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
Burr Add M .60	21	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	44	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	10	60	60	60	+ ¼
Bush T B pf¼k	280	40¾	38	40¾	+3¾
Butler Bros .30g	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z ¼e	7	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Byers (AM) Co	3	15	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
Byron Jack ½g	3	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¾
Calif P pf 2½	20	55	55	55	
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1	
Cal & Hecla ¼g	8	8½	8¼	8⅜	
Campbell Wy ¼g	5	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Can Sou Ry (3)	60	36¾	36	36¾	+1¼
Canad Pacific	32	10¾	9⅞	10	
Capital Adm A	1	8	8	8	
Cap Adm pf 3	20	42½	42½	42½	
Caro C & O (5)	30	95	95	95	+ ½
Carriers & Gen .20	1	5	5	5	
Case (JI) Co 7e	3	110	108⅜	108⅜	—1½
Case (JI) pf 7	10	137	137	137	
Caterpil Trac (2)	4	45½	45½	45½	— ½
Celanese Cp ½g	17	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5	200	101	101	101	
Celotex Corp ½	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Cent Aguirre 1½	7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
Cent Found .10g	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
C Ill Lt pf 4½	10	107	107	107	+2
Cent RR N J	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	10	18	17	17	— ⅞
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	13	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	210	59½	59	59	
Champ Pap&F ½g	23	19⅞	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	90	105	105	105	
Checker Cab	14	24	23	23	+1¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	20	44⅜	44⅜	44	— ⅜
Chi & E Ill	14	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .50g	12	15¼	14½	14¾	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	48	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 5¼k	22	17¼	16¾	17	
Chi Mail Or ¼ar	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	9	20	19¾	10	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pt pf2½	10	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
Chi R Is & Pac	3	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Chi Rl&Pac 6 pf	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Chi Rl&Pac 7 pf	9	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Civ & Pitt 3½	10	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	15½	15½	15½	
Childs Co	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Chile Cop ½g	1	31	31	31	—1
Chrysler Cp ¾g	12	72⅞	72⅛	72⅛	— ½
City Ice & F 1.20	3	14½	14½	14½	
Clark Equip ¾g	3	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	45	45	45	— ½
Clev CC&SLpf 5	10	72	72	72	+1¼
Clev E Il pf 4½	70	113	112⅜	112¾	— ⅛
Clev Gr B pf 5	10	104	104	104	
Cluett Peab ½g	2	35½	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ½	8	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Col & South	580	12½	12¼	12½	
Col & South 1pf	620	11⅛	10⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Col & South 2pf	10	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Col Br cast A .30g	4	20	2	20	
Col Br cast B .30g	4	20	19¾	19¾	
Col G & El	61	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	59¼	58¾	59	+1
Col G&E 5 pf.5	160	54½	54	54	—1½
Colum Pict ½e	3	16¾	16	16	— ⅛
Coml Credit (3)	4	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr 3	6	37⅝	37	37½	
Comi Solvents .60e	8	14	13⅜	13¾	— ¼
Conwith & South	240	11	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Con & South pf	10	57	56½	56½	—1½
Consol Ed .70g	10	24½	24¼	24¾	
Conde Nast .40e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ½
Consol Cig pf 7	20	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
Con Cig pr pf6½	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Cons Copper .45e	18	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	30	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	9	96½	96	96⅜	+ ¾
Cons Film Ind	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Cons Film I pf ¼k	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Oil (½)	52	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee ½g	8	19½	19¼	19½	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	2	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	3	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ½
Container Cp 1⅛g	6	22⅜	22	22⅜	
Cont Bak ½g	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Cont Can (1¼g)	8	31⅜	30¾	31	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .15g	41	6½	6¼	6⅜	
Cont Steel (¼g)	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	4	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	25	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	40	45	45	45	— ⅜
Corn Products 2.60	20	58	57¾	58	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Coty Internati	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	29	19¼	18⅞	18⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5	70	104¼	104	104	— ½
Crosley Cp (½e)	1	15⅜	15¾	15¾	— ½
Crow Ck & S ½e	4	23½	23½	23½	
Crown C&S pf 2¼	3	41	41	41	— ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	8	14½	14	14	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	20	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 2e	5	34¼	34	34	
Crucible Stl pf 5	4	79¾	79	79	— ¾
Cuba RR pf	630	17½	16½	17½	+1¾
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	20	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishig	60	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	30	74⅝	73	73	—1¼
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	4	34	33	33	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	21	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	5	23¾	23½	23¾	
Cutler-Ham ¼g	8	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Davison Chem .60e	4	16¼	16	16	
Decca Records (1)	1	16¼	16⅞	16¼	+ ¼
Deere & Co 1.35e	3	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	33½	33½	33½	
Del & Hudson	66	17⅜	16⅜	17¼	— ¾
Del Lack & West	75	9¾	8⅞	9¼	
Den & R G W pf	4	1¾	1½	1¼	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison .60g	13	17	18¼	18	
Devoe & R A 1	160	24¼	24	24	+ ¼
Diam Match 1½	1	31½	31	31½	+ ½
Diam T Motor ¼g	6	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	28⅞	28½	28¾	
Dixie C A 2½	240	39⅞	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜g	16	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ¾
Dome Mines h.80g	9	20¾	20½	20⅜	— ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	2	142	142	142	+1½
Dresser Mfg 1½e	3	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
Dunhill Int	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
Duplan Corp (.30g)	3	12	11½	12	+ ½
du Pont de N 1g	13	145	144½	144½	
du Pont pf (4½)	1	129	129	129	+ ½
Eastern Air L	12	37⅜	36½	37½	+ ⅞
Eastman Kodak 5	1	161	161	161	— ¼
East Kod pf 6	20	183	183	183	+1½
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
Edison Br Strs .80	1	14	14	14	
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	
El Auto-Lite ½g	4	35½	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
Elec Bont (1e)	18	13¾	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	95	4⅞	4½	4½	
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	8	51¾	51	51	—1
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	9	55½	54½	54½	— ¾
El Storage Bat 2	1	39	39	39	— ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
Eng Pub Service	22	7½	6¾	7	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	1	77¾	77	77½	+ ½
Eng $5½pf5½	60	80½	80	80	—2
Eng PS $6 pf 6	10	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Erie RR (1e)	29	15⅜	15	15⅛	+1
Erie RR ct (1e)	450	15	14⅝	15	+1⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ⅝
Eureka V Cl ½g	8	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
Evans Products	1	9½	9½	9½	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	9	28¼	28	28	— ⅜
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ½
Fed Lt & Tr ¼g	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Fed Lt&T pf 6	10	97	97	97	+ ⅞
Fed M & Sm 1g	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
Fed Mot Tr .10g	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	5	20	19½	19½	— ½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Firestone T&R ¾g	3 5	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	2	107	107	107	+ ⅛
First N Strs 2½	3	36¼	36	36	— ½
Flintkote (¾g)	3	18⅜	18½	18¾	— ⅛
Florence Stove ½g	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Florsheim Sh A 1g	2	23½	23	23½	
Folianshee Steel	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Folianshee S pf	50	40	40	40	
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
Food Mach .35g	2	49	49	49	+1¼
Foster Wheeler	41	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅝
Foster W 6pf 1½	270	20¾	20	20	
Francisco Sugar	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Frank Simon pf	10	53¼	53¼	53¼	+1¼
Freeport Sulph 2	13635	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	4	21⅞	21¾	21½	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5	70	99½	99¼	99¼	— ¼
Gabriel Co .10g	1	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Apr24
Gair (Robt) ¼e	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gamewell Co 1g	130	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	128	6⅛	6	6	
Gaylord Cont ½e	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
Gen Am Trans 2e	9	41½	41¼	41½	
Gen Baking .30g	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	2	7¼	7¼	7½	— ⅛
Gen Cable	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Gen Cable A	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½k	190	88	87	87	
Gen Elec (1.40)	29	35⅞	35¼	35½	— ⅜
Gen Foods .80g	5	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Gen G & El A	19	2¼	2	2⅛	
Gen G&El cv pf	30	101¼	101	101¼	+1¼
Gen Mills (4)	3	88⅜	88¼	88¾	+ ½
Gen Motors ½g	32	50	49⅜	49¾	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129½	129½	129½	+ ½
Gen O Adv .20e	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Gen O Adv A 3e	3	26⅛	26	26	
Gen Prin Ink .10g	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
Gen Pr Ink pf 6	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Gen Proc Eq (¼g)	3	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Sig ¼g	4	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	5	1	1	1	
Gen Refract .30g	5	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (¼g)	5	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
Gen Stl C pf 5k	310	78¾	77¾	77¾	—1
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	22½	22	22	
Gen T & Rub ½g	7	20¼	19⅞	20¼	— ⅛
Gillette S Raz .45e	19	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros	119	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	7	73½	73½	73½	+1½
Glidden Co (.30g)	9	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gold & St Tel 6	10	88	88	88	
Goodrich (BF) ¼g	50	40½	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	96	96	96	
Goodyear T&R ½g	48	38⅝	37¾	37⅝	
Goodyear pf (5)	2	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
Gotham Hos (1⅛e)	73	8¾	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gotham H pf 7	40	17⅜	87¾	87¾	+2
Graham-Paige Mot	29	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	3	6¼	6½	6¼	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	6	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct .2e	3	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	44	29½	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
Gt West Sugar (1g)	12	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	
Green (HL) (2a)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Greyhound Cp (1)	16	17¼	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Grum Air Ex 1½e	2	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	6	3¾	3¾	3⅝	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	10	128	128	128	+ ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	53	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	10	39⅛	38½	38½	— ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	3	16	15½	15½	— ¼
Hack Water (1½)	1	25½	25½	25½	
Hamil Watch .40g	50	105	105	105	
Harb-Walker ½g	7	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
Hat Co Am A ¼g	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Hayes Indust .15g	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Hayes

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
30	Acme Wire (½g)	18¾	18¾	
200	Aero Sup B (.10g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Air Assoc (½g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Air Investors	2½	2½	2½
3100	Alrc Accessa (¼e)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
200	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	98¼	98¼	98¼
50	Allied Prod (2)	36	36	36
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	107	107	107
100	Alum Co Am (1g)	122½	122½	122½
200	Alum Goods (.30g)	15	15	15
100	Am Book (½g)	30⅜	30	30⅜
100	Am Cap pf (.15k)	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
1700	Am Cit P&LB	3	2⅝	3
600	Am Cyan B	38½	37½	37½
4100	Am & For P war	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Fork & Hoe	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
600	Am Gas&El (1.60)	24⅜	24	24½
125	AmGas&El pf (4¾)	107½	107	107½
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	35	35	35
100	Am HardRub (¼g)	16½	16½	16½
100	Am Laun Mch (½g)	26½	26½	26½
200	Am Lt&T (1.20)	17	16⅞	16⅞
100	Am Lt&T pf (1½)	26½	26⅝	26½
2600	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
800	Am Superpow pf	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
1900	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Republics (.30e)	10	10	10
1300	Am Writ Pap	4⅜	4	4⅜
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	2½	2	2⅛
100	Apex Elec Mfg (¼g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2200	Ark Nat Gas	3⅜	3	3⅛
2800	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3¼	3¼
1700	Ark N Gas pf (.303k)	10¼	10	10
100	Aro Equip (.35g)	14	14	14
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6½	6	6½
100	Asso Laund	¼	¼	¼
1500	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5½	5½	5½
2300	Atlas Corp war	1½	1½	1½
600	Automat Prod (½g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Auto V Mach (⅜e)	4¾	4½	4¾
100	Babcock & Wil (¼g)	22	22	22
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.0)	36	36	36
1800	Baldwin Loco war	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
7300	Barium Stk Sti	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
700	Basic Refrac (.10g)	5⅞	5½	5⅞
100	Beunit Mills (.60)	11½	11½	11½
1200	Beech Airc (1e)	13	12¾	13
20	Bell Tel Can (h8)	134½	133½	133½
100	Bellanca Aire	4	4	4
1500	Berk & Gay Furn	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Bickfords (1)	11½	11½	11½
200	Birds S Fdy (1)	9½	9½	9½
700	Bliss (EW) (2)	15	14½	14½
1000	Blue Ridge	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	42¼	42¼	42¼
200	Blumenthal (8)	11⅞	11½	11⅞
300	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	8½	8	8
400	Braz Tr L&P (¾G)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10	9⅝	9⅝
700	Brewst Aero	6¼	6¼	6¼
600	Bridgpt Mach	4½	4½	4½
200	Brill A	5⅝	5½	5½
600	Brill B	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
25	Brill pf	67½	67½	67½
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	2⅞	2	2⅞
100	Brown-F Dist	14	14⅞	14⅞
1700	Brown Rubber	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Buckeye P L	9⅜	9½	9½
900	Buf N&EP pf	15	15	15
50	Buf N&EP 5pf	90½	90½	90½
100	Cab El Prod	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Cab El Prod vte	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Cal El Pow	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1700	Callite Tung (.10g)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
4600	Can Marconi (.04g)	2	1⅞	1⅞
150	Carnation (1a)	42	42	42
800	Carrier Corp	12⅝	12	12½
800	Satalin Am (.10e)	4	4	4
6000	Cen & SW Ut	⅛	⅛	⅛
60	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	92⅝	92½	92½
400	Cessna Airc (1e)	9⅞	9¾	9¾
150	Cherry-Burr (.40g)	11¼	10⅞	11¼
200	Chief Cons Mng	½	½	½
250	Childs pf	18	17	17¼
4000	Cities Service	9	8⅞	8⅞
1100	Cities Svc pf	79¼	77½	78
20	Cit Svc P&L 5pf (6)	78	77	78
100	City Auto Stpw (.80)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	Claude Neon Lts	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Cleve El Illum (½g)	33½	33⅛	33⅛
500	Cleve Tract (¾g)	12½	12½	12½
100	Club Al Uten	2½	2½	2½
4400	Colon Develop	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
300	Colonial Air	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
400	Colo Fuel&I war	3½	3½	3½
50	Colts PFArm (¾g)	50½	50½	50½
150	Colum G&E pf (5)	43	42¾	42¾
100	Comwlth&So war	3-64	3-64	3-64
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	62	61⅞	62
10	ConG&EBapfB (4½)	115½	115½	115½
100	Cons Gas Ut	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
400	Cons Ret Strs (½g)	5	5	5
300	Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Cons Sil Corp (¼g)	8⅜	8¼	8¼
130	Cont G&E prpf (7)	88½	88¼	88¼
150	Copper Range (¾e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Corropn & Rey	1½	1½	1½
900	Cosden Petro	2¼	2¼	2¼
350	Cosden Petro pf	20¼	20	20
2200	Creole Pet (½a)	21⅝	21	21
400	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Crystal Oil Ref	⅜	⅜	⅜
150	Crystal Oil R pf	9	8	9
100	Cuban Tob	3½	3½	3½
1700	Cuban All Sug (2½e)	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
[illegible]	Darby Pet (½g)	15¾	15½	15½
200	Dejay Strs (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Derby Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Det Gray Ir	1¼	1¼	1¼
3900	Det Mich Stove	4⅜	4	4⅛
200	Divco Tw Trk (½e)	5	5	5
200	Duval Tex Sul (½g)	11½	11½	11½
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	East Gas & F	2	2	2
200	East G&F 6pf (1½k)	32¾	32	32
25	East G&Fprpf (4½)	56½	56½	56½
25	East Sta pf A	17	17	17
300	Easy WashMB (½e)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
19300	El Bond&Sh	7⅝	6⅞	
1400	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	71	69¾	69¾
600	El Bond&Sh $5 pf (5)	64¾	63½	63½
50	El P&L pf A	22	22	22
100	Eletrographic	7¼	7¼	7¼
1200	Emerson Elec (.10g)	8	7¾	7⅞
50	Emp Dis El pf (3k)	91	91	91
2500	Equity Corp	1½	1⅜	1⅜
100	Equity2Crp3pf.1½k)	31⅞	31½	31⅞
1000	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4	3⅞	4
100	Eversharp Inc	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
300	Fairchild Av (1e)	10⅛	10	10
200	Fairchild En&Air	2⅜	2¼	2¼
200	Fansteel Met (1¼e)	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	66	66	66
75	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	89¾	89¾	89¾
500	Ford Mot Ltd (.07e)	4½	4½	4½
200	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Froedt G&M2.80)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Fuller (G A) 2e)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	Gen G&E pf B	101	98	101
500	Gen Shares	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Gen Share pf (6d)	72	71	71½
300	Gilchrist (½e)	1	1	1
8400	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	18½	17¾	17¾
100	Gorh Mfg (1g)	27	27	27
2700	Grand Rap V	4½	4	4½
325	Gt Atl & P nv	80¼	79¾	80¼
200	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
700	Gulf Oil	45½	44⅞	44⅞
200	Hall Lamp (.30e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Hartford Ray vte	1	1	1
200	Harvard Brew (.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Hat Cor Am B (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Hearn D Strs	3½	3	3
200	Hecla Min (¼g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	Heyden Chem	22¾	22¼	22¼
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	21	21	21
100	Holl C Gold (h.68)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Humble Oil	75	75	75
200	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	4¾	4½	4¾
4800	Huyler's	⅞		1
150	Huyler's pf (1k)	20¾	19¾	20
100	Hydro El Sec	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	5½	5½	5½
1600	IllIowaPow div ct	8	7⅞	7⅞
900	IllIowaPw pf (5¾k)	38	37¾	37¾
100	Ill Zinc (.65g)	16	16	16
400	ImpOil,Ltd reg (h½)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	12	12	12
50	Ind Svc 6% pf	25½	25	25
20	Indpls P & L pf	5¼	102½	102
800	Indus Finan vte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Indus Finan pf	22	22	2
200	Int Hyd-El pf	7	7	7
600	Int Indust	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
100	Int Petrol (h)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
800	Int Prod (¾e)	9½	9½	9½
400	Irving Air Ch (1)	10	10	10
200	Ken-RadT&LA (⅜e)	13	13	13
500	Kingston Prod (.10)	3¼	3	3⅛
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
30	Koppers Co pf (6)	98	97	98
200	Kdueger Brew (.30g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
80	Lack RR NJ	30⅝	30	30⅝
300	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
400	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100	Lamson Corp (.55e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Lane-Wells (¼g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	Lt Tourneau (1)	28⅝	28½	28½
1500	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	8⅜	8¼	8¼
1700	Leonard Oil Dev	¾	¾	¾
200	Line Material (½e)	9⅝	9½	9⅝
100	Lone Star Gas (.30g)	9	9	9
3200	Long Is Lig	2⅛	2	2
25	Long Is L pf	36½	36½	36½
1100	Louis L&P (.10g)	8	7⅞	7⅞
50	Lynch Corp (2)	26½	26½	26½
2000	Manati Sug war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Marion St Shov	5	5	5
300	McCord Rad B	3⅜	3½	3½
200	McWill Dredg (¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Merritt-Cdd	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
900	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Metal Tex (.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	MidWestCorp (.35e)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Midvale (½g)	32⅝	32	32
1200	Midwest Oil (¾)	8⅜	8¼	8¼
100	MidWestRef (.30g)	3	3	3
200	MinnMinA&M (.30g)	55	54½	54
100	Molybdenum (½g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
150	Monarch M T (¾g)	19¼	19	19
700	Monogram Pict	2	2	2
100	Montg Ward A (7)	168¾	168¾	168¾
600	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¾	2½	2½
960	Mount Prod (½)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	Mount St Pow (1½)	17½	17¼	17½
100	Mur Ob Mfg (.30g)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
150	Muskeg P Ring (¼g)	13¾	13¾	13
100	Muskogee (¾e)	9	9	9
800	Nat Bellas Hess	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Nat City Lines	19½	19½	19½
3100	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11	11¼
125	Nat P&L pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
100	Nat Refin	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
800	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	10½	10¼	10½
100	Nat Sug Ref (½g)	17½	17½	17½
1600	Nat Un Rad	4¾	4¼	4¼
350	N F P & S pf (2k)	43¾	43¼	43¼
100	N J Zinc (½g)	62½	62½	62½
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	N Y & Hon Roe (½g)	22	22	22
50	NYGtaZ&Gpf (5.10)	107½	107½	107½
50	NY Wat Svc pf	48	48	48
21500	Niag Hud Pow	3¼	3⅛	3
325	Niag Hud 1 pf	71	69¾	69¾

Union Carbide Net in Quarter Is $1.01 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation reported its net income for the quarter ended March 31 was $9,382,021, equal to $1.01 a share, compared with $9,416,304 or about $1.01 a share earned in the corresponding quarter of 1942.

Gross income for the recent quarter at $43,422,158, compared with $31,459,503 in the 1942 period. Estimated income and excess profits taxes were up sharply to $25,187,662 from $15,006,462 in the comparable quarter of last year.

Procter & Gamble Co. reported net earnings of $18,327,844 for the nine months ended March 31, equivalent to $2.32 a common share, against $19,062,612, or $2.90 a share, for the comparable 1941 period. Indicated net for the three months ended March 31 was $51,133,329, against $6,037,308 in the 1943 period. For the nine months the firm made provisions for federal income taxes of $10,430,000 and excess profits tax of $1,893,000.

Magma Copper Co. reported its net income for the three months ended March 31 was $208,407, equal to 51 cents a share, compared with $266,894, or 65 cents a share, in the corresponding period of last year. The company reports net before depletion.

The Hercules Powder Co. reported net earnings for the first three months of 1943 of $1,378,410, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 95 cents a common share. For the comparable quarter of 1942 the company showed net income of $1,201,810, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 81 cents a common share. Hercules in the first quarter of 1943 invested $6,861,288 in government securities, the report showed, increasing the company's holdings of such issues to $29,836,904.

Hershey Chocolate Corp. reported net profit for the quarter ended March 31 was $1,372,348, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.54 a common share, against an adjusted net for the comparable quarter of 1942 of $1,861,910, equal to $1.98 a common share.

Nash-Kelvinator Corporation announced that its net profit for the quarter ended March 31, 1943, was $590,904, after all charges, including provision for income tax. The amount compares with $672,360 for the corresponding period of last year. For the six months of the current fiscal year, starting October 1, 1942, net after all charges was $1,345,135 compared with $1,557,514 for the first half year period of the preceding year. Six months reservation for income tax was $2,208,000 compared with $973,000 for the same period of the previous year.

The Southern Pacific Transportation System, excluding operations of solely controlled affiliated companies, reported net operating income for March was $9,834,782 compared with $5,885,596 in March of 1942.

Tung Sol Lamp Company announced consolidated net earnings, after provision for preferred dividends, of $340,349 for the three months ended April 3, 1943, equivalent to 51 cents per common share, compared with earnings of $409,376 (revised to give effect to the 1942 Revenue Act), equivalent to 61 cents per common share for the corresponding 1942 period.

The Mission Corp. reported net income for 1942 was $1,397,253, equal to $1.01 a share, compared with $1,962,439 or $1.42 a share in 1941. The report showed the concern's dividend income from investments, chiefly in major oil companies, declined to $1,579,986 from $2,026,558 in 1941.

Diamond Alkali Co. reported its net profit for 1942 was $3,787,518, equal to $3.87 a share, compared with $4,599,177 or $4.33 a share in 1941.

New York Air Brake Co. and wholly-owned subsidiary reported profit of $1,041,607, or $4.02 a share, for 1942, compared with $1,309,770, or $5.05 a share, in 1941.

National Acme Co., machine tool manufacturers, reports net income of $649,849 for the first three months of 1943, equal to $1.25 per common share, compared with $734,885, or $1.45 a share in the same period last year.

The William Wrigley, Jr., Company reported net income of $1,712,911, equal to 85 cents a share on the capital stock, for the quarter ended March 31. This was an increase over the like 1942 period when the net profit was $1,524,639, or 76 cents a share.

The Rubberoid Co., manufacturers of asphalt and asbestos building and insulating materials, reported net profits for the three months ending March 31, 1943, of $146,360, or 37 cents per share, compared with $188,844, or 47 cents a share in the first quarter of 1942.

Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corporation and subsidiary companies reported net profits of $2,017,433, after provision for income taxes of $426,837, in 1942, compared with $738,098 for 1941, after provision of $260,940 for income taxes.

Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company reported a consolidated net profit for 1942 of $429,261, after provision for income taxes, excess profits taxes and foreign exchange adjustments. The earnings amounted to $8.32 per share on the 46,058 shares of common stock outstanding, the company reported, as compared with a consolidated net profit for 1941 of $563,448, equivalent to $12.23 per share on the same number of common shares.

The Cities Service Power & Light Co. and subsidiaries reported net income of $6,676,772 in 1942, compared with $4,222,857 in the preceding year. Provision for taxes was $9,057,479 against $7,573,158 in 1941. In the annual report to stockholders, the company said subsidiaries had the greatest demand for electric energy in history with kilowatt-hour sales of 3,240,869,000 compared with 2,838,343,000 in 1941, an increase of 14 per cent.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc., for the quarter ended March 31 reported net earnings of 11,760,450, or about 45 cents a share, compared with $1,829,485, or 47 cents a share, in the like 1942 period.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., reported net profit of $1,031,671 in the 13 weeks ended April 3, equal to 60 cents a share on the combined Class "A" and "B" stocks, against profit of 1947,342, or 58 cents a share on the combined shares, in the like 1942 period.

Best Foods, Inc., successor to Hecker Products Corp., reported consolidated net profit of $679,045, or 45 cents a share, for the third quarter of the current fiscal year ended March 31. Net profit for Hecker Products Corp. for the like 1942 period was $73,783, or 5 cents a share. Hecker Products acquired complete control of Best Foods late in 1942 from General Foods Corp. and soon after Jan. 1 changed the name to Best Foods, Inc.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., reported its consolidated net profit for the quarter ended March 31, third in the company's fiscal year, was $987,880, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 56 cents a common share. For the comparable three months of 1942 the company showed a consolidated net profit of $708,981, equal to 38 cents on common stock.

Plymouth Oil Co. reported for the March quarter net profit of $548,513, equal to 52 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $464,276, or 45 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1942.

Continental Steel Corp. reported March quarter profit of $118,159, equal to 50 cents a common share, against $169,337, or 68 cents a share, in the first period of 1942.

McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. reported first quarter earnings of $387,870, equal to 66 cents a share on the capital, against $312,162, or 52 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1942.

Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp. reported 1942 earnings of $3,238,232, equal to $2.85 a share on its capital, compared with 1941 profit of $2,433,573, or $2.17 a share.

Lighter Metals Studied As Postwar Investments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A 24-page study entitled "Postwar Investment Aspects of the Aluminum and Magnesium Industries" recently prepared by the research department of E. W. Axe & Co., Inc., investment counsel of New York City with research headquarters at Tarrytown, N. Y., concludes that downward trend in the cost of producing the lighter metals, aluminum and magnesium, will act as a ceiling for the price of copper, possibly holding it at a level unprofitable to all but the lowest cost producers.

The major competition it is believed will come between aluminum and magnesium, the latter being lighter but the former having the advantage in cast and plant facilities.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
3	Am G & E 2¾s 50	104	104	104
10	Am P & L 6s 2016	102¾	102	102¾
6	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	92	91¼	91¾
2	Appal Pow 6s 2024 A	125	125	125
32	As Elec 4½s 53	66½	65½	65¾
29	As G & E 5s 50	25½	25¼	25¼
8	As G & E 5½s 77	25¼	25	25¼
35	As G & E 5s 48	25¼	24⅞	25
1	As G & E 4½s 48	25	25	25
56	As G & E 4½s 49	25¼	25	25¼
5	Baldw L 6s 50	119⅝	119	119⅝
2	Bickford's 5½s 52	104	104	104
7	Cent St El 5½s 54	36	36	36
17	Cen St El 5s 48	36⅝	35¾	36⅜
1	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100¼	100¼	100¼
167	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	56	54½	55½
1	Cities Ser 5s 66	96½	96½	96½
25	Cities Ser 5s 50	90⅝	90	90
2	Cit S P & L 5½s 40	93	93½	93
1	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	90½	90½	90½
11	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Cuban Tob 5s 44	80	80	80
4	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
19	East G & F 4s 56 A	87	86½	87
39	Elec P&L 5s 2030	96½	96½	96½
1	Fed Water 5½s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Fla P&L 5s 54	105	104⅞	105
7	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 60	85	85	85
12	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98¼	98	98¼
5	Gobel (A) 4½s41	73	70	73
9	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
12	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106¾	106¾	106¾
13	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	106½	106½	106½
9	Ind Sve 5s 50	84½	84½	84½
21	Inters Pow 5s 52	50½	49½	49½
9	Inters Pow 5s 57	81½	80⅞	81½
6	ItSupPw 6s 63A	22	21½	21½
2	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	59	58	58
5	JerCenP&L 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
3	McCord R 5s 48 st	94	94	94
1	Midland Val 5s 43	50½	50½	50½
4	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	101	101¼	101
3	N Eng G&E 5s 50	60½	60½	60½
2	N Eng G&E 5s 48	60¾	60½	60¾
2	N Eng G&E 5s 47	61¼	60¾	60¾
16	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	92⅝	92½	92½
1	N Eng Pow 5s 48	91¼	91¼	91¼
10	N Eng Pow Co 3½s 81	108½	108½	108½
3	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	80	80	80
1	Ohio Pub Serv 4s 62	110¼	110¼	110¼
2	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	106¼	104½	104½
3	Pen Cen P&L 5s 79	106½	106½	106½
2	PubSv Colo 3½s 64	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	103	103	103
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	103½	103½	103¼
7	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104	103¾	104
10	So Ind Ry 4s 51	68	68	68
1	Sowes P&L 6s 2022A	102	102	102
16	Stand G&E 4s 48 st	79¼	78¾	79
12	Stand G&E 4s 48 cv st	79	78¾	78¾
3	Stand G&E 6s 51	79½	78¾	79
33	Stand G&E 6s 57	79¼	79	79¼
10	Stand G&E 6s 66	79	79	79
16	Stand P&L 6s 57	78¾	78¾	78¾
1	Tex Wat P 5s 79A	98¾	98¾	98¾
12	Twin CRT 5½s 53A	86½	86½	86½
5	Unit El NJ 4s 49	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Unit L&P 5½s 59	109	109	109
19	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	100½	100	100½
3	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	98¾	98	98¾
83	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	20½	19½	20
1	York Rys 5s 47 st	85	85	85

Foreign Bonds

10	Russian 6½s 1919	4¼	4¼	4¼
26	Russ 5½s 1921	4	4¼	4¼

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year (ut) Under rule (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Dividend Declarations

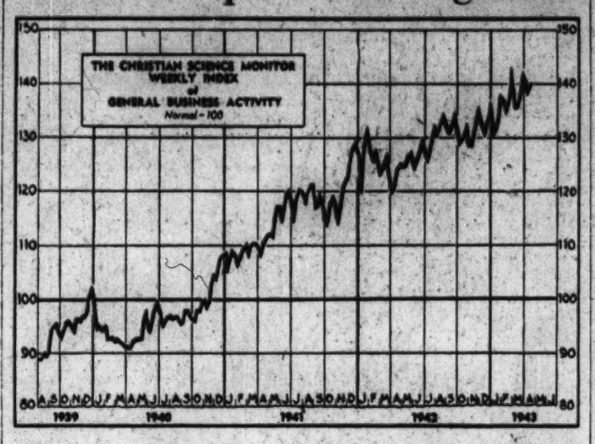
Regular

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Acme Wire Co	25c	5-15	4-30
Amer News Co	35c	RM 5-15	5- 5
Bonwit Teller pf	68¾c	Q 5- 1	4-30
Bruck Silk Mills	10c	6-15	5-14
Gorham Mfg Co	60c	6-15	6- 1
Motor Finance	25C	Q 5-29	5-15
Nat Acme Co	50c	5-25	5-12
Ogilvie Flour M	35c	Q 7- 1	5-28
Quaker State Oil	25c	5-15	5-28
St Louis Ref & C B	$3	5-20	4-20
Do pf	$2	& 4-30	4-20
Scranton Lace Co	50c	5-14	5-20
Sherwin Wms Co	75c	5-15	4-30
Van Norman Mch T	25c	5-31	4-10
Wentworth Mfg Co	25c	Q 5-15	5- 1

Rail Tons Per Carload at Peak

WASHINGTON—Railroads of the United States in 1942 attained a new high record in the average number of tons per carload freight, the Association of American Railroads announced. The average for that year was 46.1 tons per car. This is the fourth consecutive year in which a new high record has been established. In 1941 the average was 38.3 tons and in 1940 it was 37.7 tons.

Monitor Index of Business Records Upturn During Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity advanced during the week ended April 17, resuming its irregular upward course. It registered 140.3 (prel.), compared with 138.3 for the preceding week. For the week ended April 18 last year the index was 122.6.

Two of the components, bank debits outside New York City and electric power production, scored substantial gains during the week, reversing the direction of the previous seven-day period. Both series rose counter to seasonal expectations, reaching levels not far below the peaks made a few weeks ago.

Partially offsetting these gains was a further decline in miscellaneous freight carloadings, which was somewhat greater than seasonal.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Apr 17 1943	Apr 10 1943	Apr 18 1942
Combined index	140.3	138.3	122.6
Bk debits outside NYC	160.3	163.8	129.5
Elec power production	136.3	135.1	113.2
Misc. carloadings	125.0	126.3	125.2

* Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market drifted sidewise last week on the lowest volume since February, with the trend slightly higher. The market was very selective.

Best performance of the

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Trudy and the 'Secret Treasure'

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Houseboat Summer," etc.

Part Two

But they needn't have worried. There wasn't any trap. Ann said something about baby sneaks but never referred to fudge again. Mummy was really taking them somewhere—to an auction back on the Ridgeway road. Maggie and Nora had lunch baskets already packed.

"There are eight of us already, but do you think you can find room for Kate?"

"Oh, yes, of course, Mummy. Everyone sits on everyone else anyhow."

"Then go ask your mother if you may come, dear. We ought to start in ten minutes."

It was a lovely day. Eight little girls in bright dresses made a very pretty carful, Mummy thought, as she eased the car quietly along the Marsh Road.

"A basket of birds," she thought—and then added to herself "and they sound like baby birds at feeding time," for really they did all talk at once.

Fortunately, the place they were going to was not very many miles away. In front of a sugar grove hung a small red flag, and cars were parked all along the road with two wheels cautiously at the edge of the ditch. The clover smelt very sweet and there were lots of butterflies about and a pasture full of cows which looked half asleep. A cobweb hung between two rails of a fence, a very exact cobweb, with its spider right in the middle where it belonged. A small neat snake went off through a parting in the grass. It seemed nice to be in the farming country for an afternoon.

A Pioneer's House

The house they were going to stood way back from the road. A track led through the maple grove and beyond to a little untidy cabin in the middle of a field, with the pigsty almost against its walls of squared logs, and a tumbledown barn close by. There were the remnants of a garden, with some corn standing and green cabbages beginning to head up among the grasses, and a hollyhock stood beside the door almost defiantly as though to say, "You see there were once flowers here, too."

"What a dirty place," said Barbara who didn't like dirt.

"Yes, it is," agreed Mummy, "but I wanted you to see it. It's one of the only pioneer's houses left anywhere in this part of the country. The Driscolls must have moved from here to their frame house a hundred years ago. But they let old Mr. Draper use it. People say there are some very old things here, you know, like spinning wheels and churns."

"Oh, was he the old man almost in rags, we used to see, who bowed so politely and kept bees?" Debby asked. "I always liked him."

"Yes," said Mummy, "he always had an air. No one knows where he came from. He appeared in the same old suit and wornout hat a dozen years ago and did some work for the Driscolls, and they let him stay on here, as long as he needed it. Now they're auctioning off the things he left."

The Story Starts Here

Trudy, her sister Emily, and her friend Kate, were hiding from Ann in the Tree House, when calls from the verandah tempted them to venture down to find out where the rest of the family were going. They were avoiding Ann, because Trudy had carried off her fudge, which they had all eaten in the Tree House. Of the seven little Pratt girls, the others were Barbara, Claire, Deborah, and Francesca.

In spite of the cabin's being in such a lonely poor place, quite a few people had come, mostly farmers. First the stock was auctioned off, the cow and the calf, the old rawboned horse and the three little pigs; then came the farm things, a reaper and cart and the rest.

Trudy made friends with a cat, such a big serious black and white cat, clean as new paint. Mummy asked the auctioneer if the cat was for sale too, but he said no, he believed Mrs. Driscoll had taken it, but it slipped away now and then to its old home. Where everything else looked so shabby the cat seemed to stand out bright and proud.

"He doesn't guess what a poor master he had," Trudy said. "We mustn't tell him."

When it came time for the household things to be sold, Mother bought a luster teapot and two cups gray with dust and cobwebs. There seemed nothing else, but Trudy, peeking about (and getting herself very dirty), had found an old colored picture of a child under a green tree looking up at a bird in its branches.

"Oh, I do want that picture for the Tree House, Mummy," she begged.

"It's so dirty," said Mummy uncertainly.

"I'll wash the glass and polish the frame," Trudy promised.

Trudy's Bid

So finally Mummy nodded and Trudy shouted in a clear voice which frightened her, "twenty-five cents," and a woman said "thirty-five" and another said "forty" and Mummy nodded at Trudy who said "fifty." And then no one said anything more and the auctioneer said "Going, going, gone to the young lady over there in the red dress," and Trudy went behind the auctioneer's table and in exchange for her fine bright fifty cent piece got a very grimy but still pretty picture.

All the way home she carried it, rubbing a lot more dust off on her arms and hands and face and her red dress. And when the carload of children had finally unpacked itself, she ran into the kitchen and handed the picture over to Nora.

"See what I bought at the auction all myself," she cried. "Won't you please wash it, Nora? It's for my Tree House."

"Weren't you to wash it yourself, Miss Trudy?" Nora asked. "Never mind, I don't think you could pull out the little nails to take the wooden back out. Wait till we see. Ah, there it goes!" And she lifted up the dusty wooden board which formed the back.

Then she gave a little shriek and looked at Trudy.

"See what's hidden away here! The poor man must have been a miser and probably he has a mint of money hidden everywhere."

There between the picture and the back were five ten dollar bills laid flat and narrow, fifty dollars, secret in the dusty picture.

Nora picked up the money and handed it to Trudy.

"It's yours, Miss Trudy," she said. "You can buy yourself something lovely."

Something in Nora's voice, some wistful regret made Trudy suddenly remember that Nora was going to be married in two months. She stuck her hands behind her back.

"I don't want it!" she said. "You found it, Nora! Buy your wedding dress with it."

Nora's arms were round Trudy, dusty dirty Trudy, and she was almost crying.

"Bless your dear generous heart!" she said. "I shouldn't take it, but oh, the grand dress I can be buying! But no, it's yours, Miss Trudy."

Trudy was thinking of the wonderful things she had seen in shop windows just before Christmas, but she had made up her mind.

"I don't want it," she said firmly. "But, Nora, may I have three cookies, no, six, for the Robber Band? Please? I'm leader you know, and being a robber makes you awfully hungry."

(The End)

(Have you enjoyed the Trudy stories? Write and tell us how you liked them, and watch for more tales about Trudy and her six sisters, on the page For Children in the late summer.)

Drawn by Marguerite Davis for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Trudy made friends with a cat

Poets' Corner

Birds in Spring

When Spring comes, the birdies sing.
They all seem to say, "It's Spring!"
"It's Spring, wake up," they seem to say.
"Come out in the air and play."

When Summer comes, all the birds fly
'Way, 'way up into the sky
And sing, while skimming through the air,
And dancing, playing, everywhere.

When Fall comes, they fly away
And sing, "We'll come back in Spring and play."
Then they fly off through the air,
And we don't see them, anywhere.

When Winter comes and strong winds blow,
Only Chick-a-dee's in the snow.
He hops around and picks up crumbs,
And flies away when someone comes.

Robin Beardsley (9).

Spring Poem

Every spring the peach trees bloom,
Every spring the streams run,
Every spring the sheep are sheared and wool give for the weaving loom.
Let us be grateful that spring has begun.

The birds sing,
Their voices ring;
The clouds above—
The song of a dove.
Spring is the time for everything.

Doris Jean Creer (10).

Glove-Finger Puppets

Fun With Things We Make—6

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Children, here are the Three Bears, right at your very fingertips.

Your own thumb and two fingers become the real actors. "Costumes" are the fingers snipped from an old kid glove, and penlines make faces, caps and paws. (You needn't put rubber bands around the necks unless the glove fingers are too loose to stay on your hands.)

These puppets can be dressed up to the Queen's taste, if you like. For instance: add caps, bonnets, berets cut from other colors of glove fingers, either kid or fabric gloves. Mama Bear might wear a tiny cloth apron and have a ribbon bow pasted to her bonnet. Papa could sport a white collar and a gay necktie or scarf. Baby Bear's cap could be tricked out with a handsome pompon of threads (as shown) to cover a hole in the glove thumb. Even a speck of cotton would serve to hide a mended place and dress up the cap at the same time.

When the Puppets Speak

Then try holding a cardboard in front of your hand, letting only the tiny actors peep out—they look lots funnier that way.

As each bear "speaks," bobble his head in time with his words. When you talk for Papa Bear, use a deep, growly voice. Mama Bear's tones should be gentle, but Baby Bear's talk will be high and squeaky, and when he cries you can bend his head 'way down as though he were in great woe.

Instead of three bears, you can change your actors to the Three Little Pigs or the Three Little Kittens-Who-Lost-Their-Mittens. And you might make a set of them up as little children with cotton hair or with pigtails of threads or string. Babushkas, bows, bonnets — all manner of trimmings can be added.

Woolly Gloves Make Caps

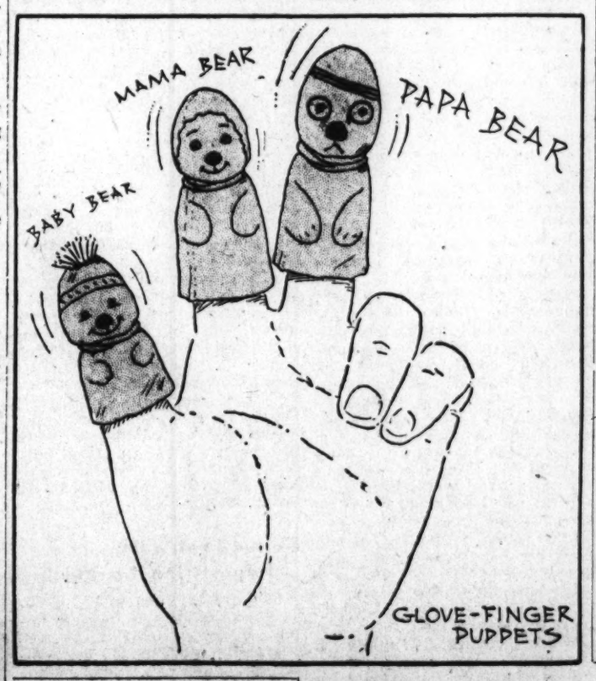
In making these puppets you will find that castoff kid gloves are easiest to work with, but fabric gloves are also good, although a pen won't draw quite so easily on fabric. The fingertips of woolly gloves or brightly colored ones will make cute extra caps for your actors.

If you rig up a set of glove fingers as three jolly little pigs, you'll want to glue on large triangular ears cut from part of the same glove. Kittens' ears would be cut the same shape but placed a trifle lower on the head.

These simple puppets can serve a useful purpose in amusing younger brothers and sisters while Mother is busy at Red Cross or other important work.

Thus you mothers' helpers can muster the puppets into patriotic service—and have fun doing it, besides.

(Watch for our new craft series—"Happy Times for Busy Fingers"—that will start Monday after next.)

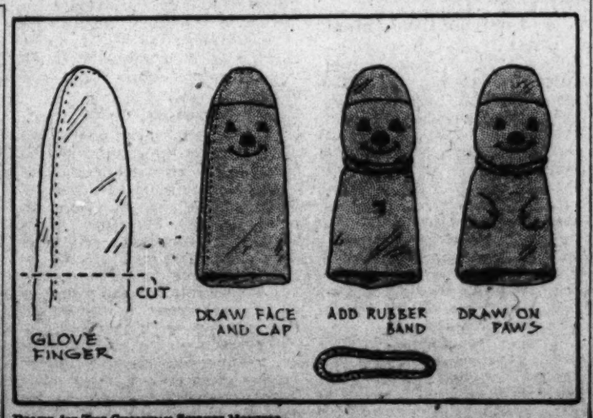


Garden Puzzle

A touch of frost has come again,
The crocuses look harassed,
Hyacinth shoots so green and new
Seem to be embarrassed . . .

It snowed today,
And the willow buds
Appeared to shake and tremble,
I think the garden is surprised
That Spring could so dissemble!

HILDA CONKLING



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Reading Is Fun

Book Reviews

Eight to ten-year-olders, who like stories that take them into a land of fancy, magic and fun, will like "Twig," written and illustrated by Elizabeth Orton Jones. Not many grown-ups could take us as deftly into the heart and mind of Twig as Miss Orton has done in this appealing story and matching pictures.

Twig was a little girl who lived with her Mama and Papa on the fourth floor of a "high sort of house" in the city. The back yard was her little world, and a bare, forlorn yard it was, bounded by houses on three of its sides and a high fence on the other. But Twig was the kind of little girl who had imagination. Old Girl, the cat, and the sparrows belonged to her world. There was no grass in the yard, but a dandelion stood there, all by itself. Next to the dandelion stood an empty tomato can, upside down. Twig had been expecting a fairy to come and live in the little house and keep her company, and belong to her world. Well . . . you will want to read this lovely book and find out what did happen in and around that little house one Saturday afternoon. Don't miss this unusual book, published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

For boys and girls who like fanciful and amusing tales about the creatures of the wood, from Reddy Fox to the martins whose coming heralds the arrival of spring, there's a charming book with a real English flavor, "Who Goes to the Wood," by Fay Inchfawn, and illustrated by Diana Thorne. To follow Duck and Mouse and Whatever-It-Was, as they learn to know all the little people of the wood and meadow is a treat you will want to share with the family. We recommend this book for reading aloud because we think it lots more fun to pass good things around and enjoy them with others. Published by The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia. $2.

Mystery and Adventure

There are always horses, riding, breezy outdoor living, in all Lavinia R. Davis's books, but in her "Plow Penny Mystery" there's a mystery, along with all the other attractions. Four children in the story set up a club, Plow Penny Farm they called it. It was in an abandoned hamlet by a brook, and here they kept several animals. Mysterious things happened, and they found themselves all mixed up in a mystery which even Sambo, the four-year-old, had a part in solving. Fine drawings of the four, their horses, and their activities done by Paul Brown add to the attractiveness of this book published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Garden City, New York. $2.

For Very Young Gardeners

Everybody is talking about Victory Gardens, and we want you to know about a new book planned especially for the youngest members of the family, "Very First Garden," by Dorothea Gould, with pictures that are merry as well as instructive. Children can be good gardeners, and this little book will help them. It answers such questions as these: "Where shall I have my garden?" — "What shall I grow?" And it tells boys and girls about making the soil ready, about planting and how to take care of the garden. If you are very youhg, you will want to own this guide for gardeners, published by Oxford University Press, London and New York, price 50 cents.

Laugh Books

A whole book of funny stories is a treat. You'll find it in "Time to Laugh," a collection of twenty humorous stories, including some old favorites that have stood the test of time. All these tales are excellent for reading aloud. The book was edited by Phyllis Fenner, illustrated by Henry C. Pitz. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.

The story of "The Man Who Lost His Head," by Claire Huchet Bishop, with cartoon-like pictures by Robert McCloskey, will provide laughs and surprises. Published by The Viking Press, New York. $1.

"Lots of Laughs," by Elizabeth Ripley, is a little book of jokes, bound to produce many a chuckle. Published by Oxford University Press, New York and London, price 50 cents.

Florence Bethune Sloan

April Is a Juggler

April is a juggler,
So sure of hand and eye,
He tosses all his singing birds
About the windy sky!

MARION DOYLE

Soldiers Soon to Luxuriate In Hotel of Alaskan Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALASKA—Soldiers stationed in damp and dreary outposts along Western Alaska's storm-swept coast and other doughboys who have spent months in the northern part of the Territory, many beyond the Arctic Circle soon will relax in surroundings which wealthy tourists once journeyed thousands of miles to enjoy. Mount McKinley National Park Hotel in the heart of Alaska's most scenic mountain country has been taken over as a de luxe "rest camp" by the Army for its enlisted men.

Under arrangements made by Maj. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., head of the Alaska Defense Command, the luxurious hotel operated by the Alaska Railroad now is being readied for its first uniformed guests. Innerspring mattresses have been taken from storage and replaced in the rooms; paneled walls and expensive furniture are being refurbished; soft, thick rugs once again stretch their deep-napped welcome from door to door of the great lobby. This is to be no barracks; by the express command of General Buckner, McKinley Park Hotel will offer to every soldier all the comforts it formerly afforded only those tourists who insisted on first class accommodations. A special cuisine, headed by a former maitre de hotel, will provide formal menus for every meal, and if any beans are served, the dish will appear so disguised that even its name will be attractive.

"The man who wishes to loll in a comfortable bed all morning and play chess beside the fire during the afternoon, while living on the best food the land affords, can do just that," General Buckner announced.

"The accent will be on comfort and relaxation. On the other hand, those who want to be up to dash out to enjoy sports will find every facility available to them."

Every man will be given seven days' furlough to spend at the hotel, with nary a sergeant nor a salute to bother him. A staff of 30 enlisted men, chosen for their positions on the basis of past experience, will man the hotel under the direction of Capt. George L. Hall of Roseburg, Ore., a staff special service officer. Mrs. Helen Marjory Jewis will be the matron and two Red Cross girls will be stationed there permanently as hostesses. They are Miss Fadre Abbott of Longview, Texas, and Miss Florence Hill of Corona, California.

The hotel itself is situated at the entrance to the vast park, which has an area of 3,030 square miles and is second in size only to Yellowstone among America's National Parks. Mount McKinley, tallest peak on the continent, rears its snow-covered summit 20,300 feet above the wilderness which surrounds it. Mount McKinley, 90 miles from the hotel, will be the principal outdoor attraction for soldier expeditions which are planned as part of the entertainment programs.

In both winter and summer the soldier guests will be welcomed. Ski instructors will be assigned to teach beginners the fundamentals of the sport and there will be plenty of ski runs for the more experienced experts. Bobsledding, skating and snowshoeing will be part of the winter program, with all the necessary equipment furnished by the hotel. In summer the great reaches of lake-dotted meadows, deep forests and defiant mountains will offer plenty of opportunity for hiking and other summer sports.

Radio Repair Work Now On a Part-for-Part Basis

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Radio repair has gone on a tube-for-tube and part-for-part basis, A War Production Board order, effective immediately, requires that an old part be turned in when a new one is bought or is installed by a repair man.

Excepted from the regulation are rural residents who can buy only by mail. Anyone who has lost the part to be replaced also can obtain a new one by certifying that the replacement is essential.

Dealers must take used parts to scrap heaps or salvage stations within 60 days after receiving them.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

England

Lancashire

Liverpool (auspices First and Third Churches): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 7 p. m., May 28.

Surrey

Croydon: Civic Hall, North End and Crown Hill, 7:30 p. m., May 25.
Godalming: Church Building, Ockford Road, 7:15 p. m., June 22.

Canada

British Columbia

New Westminster: Columbia Theater, 530 Columbia Street, 3 p. m., May 2.
Victoria: Royal Victoria Theater, 8 p. m., May 7.

United States

Arkansas

Rogers: Church Auditorium, 218 West Cherry Street, 8 p. m., May 4.

California

Fontana: Community Church, 8 p. m., May 4.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 6401 Rugby Avenue, 8 p. m., May 6.
La Canada: La Canada Thursday Club House, 8 p. m., May 7.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 3 p. m., May 2.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., May 6.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 3.
San Diego (First Church): Church Edifice, 2442 Second Avenue, 8 p. m., May 7.
Ventura: Civic Auditorium, Front and California Streets, 3 p. m., May 2.
Willows: Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., April 29.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Auditorium, Fourth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., May 2.
Chicago (Sixth Church): Fenger High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Twelfth and Wallace Streets, 8 p. m., May 4.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., May 4.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., May 3.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4115 North Kedvale Avenue, 8 p. m., May 4.
Chicago (joint lecture): Medinah Temple, 8 p. m., May 1.
Des Plaines: Church Edifice, Laurel Avenue at Marion Street, 8 p. m., May 4.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, Greenleaf Avenue and Beach Road, 8 p. m., May 7.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road and Elm Place, 8 p. m., May 6.
Hinsdale: Hinsdale High School Gymnasium, 3:30 p. m., May 2.
Moline: Scottish Rite Cathedral, Seventh Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., May 4.
Rockford: Shrine Temple, 327 North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Wheaton: Church Edifice, 327 North Main Street, 8 p. m., May 2.

Indiana

Whiting: Whiting Community Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 3.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 6.
Grinnell: Herrick Chapel, Grinnell College, 8 p. m., May 8.
Maquoketa: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 7.
Ottumwa: Church Edifice, Fourth and Market Streets, 8 p. m., May 7.

Kansas

Belleville: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Coffeyville: Field Kindley Memorial High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 3.
El Dorado: Junior College, Senior High Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 2.
Fort Scott: Church Edifice, Main and Third Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Wichita (joint lecture): Wichita High School East, 2301 East Douglas Avenue, 8 p. m., May 6.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 7.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., May 3. Radiocast, Station WJLB, 1400 kilocycles; and Frequency Modulation Station W49D, 44.9 megacycles.
Grand Haven: Woman's Club Building, Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Hastings: Central Auditorium, 1 p. m., May 6.
Ludington: Church Edifice, Filer and Delia Streets, 8 p. m., May 7.
Three Rivers: High School Auditorium, East Michigan Avenue on M-60, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Traverse City: Church Edifice, 330 Sixth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 6.

Minnesota

Montevideo: Little Theater, Montevideo High School Building, 8:15 p. m., May 6.

Missouri

Joplin (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 2.
Lexington: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 7.
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 3.

Montana

Kalispell: Church Edifice, 148 Third Avenue East, 8:30 p. m., May 3.

Nebraska

Nebraska City: Methodist Church, Eleventh and First Avenue, 2 p. m., May 2.
Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 8 p. m., May 4.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 7.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 4 South Brighton Avenue, 8 p. m., May 6.
Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 8:30 p. m., May 6.
Newark (First Church): Essex House, 12:15 p. m., May 6.
Pompton Lakes: Schuyler Colfax High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 2.
Ridgewood: Ridgewood High School Auditorium, East Ridgewood Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 4. New York buses run convenient to the high school.

New York

Albany: Trinity Methodist Church, Lark and Lancaster Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 2.
Catskill: Church Edifice, Broad and Livingston Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Gloversville: Church Edifice, Kingsboro and First Avenues, 3:30 p. m., May 2.
Gouverneur: Church Auditorium, Trinity Avenue, 8 p. m., May 6.
Groton-on-Hudson (auspices First Church, Harmon-on-Hudson): Pierre Van Cortlandt Grade School, Larkin Place, 8 p. m., May 2.
Jamaica: Church Building, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 3:30 p. m., May 8.
Katonah: Katonah High School, Huntville Road, 3 p. m., May 2.
Kingston: Kingston High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Liberty: Liberty Theater, 3:15 p. m., May 2.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., May 8.
Niagara Falls: Church Edifice, Park Place and Pine Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 2.
Port Jervis: Rose Room, Hotel Minisink, 158 Pike Street, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Rome—First Baptist Church, 319 North George Street, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Staten Island (First Church): Church Edifice, Castleton and Oakland Avenues, West Brighton, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Utica: Church Auditorium, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., May 4.

Ohio

Bellevue: Senior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 2.
Bucyrus: Bucyrus High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Cleveland (Second Church): Church Edifice, Euclid and Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 6.
Dover: High School Auditorium, Sixth and Walnut Streets, 3:15 p. m., May 2.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 7.
Maumee: Maumee High School Auditorium, Gibbs and Sackett Streets, 8 p. m., May 4.

Oregon

Corvallis: Auditorium, Corvallis Senior High School, 3 p. m., May 2.
Hood River: Church Edifice, Ninth and Eugene Streets, 8 p. m., May 3.

Pennsylvania

Lancaster: Hensel Hall, F. and M. College Campus, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Mount Lebanon: Andrew W. Mellon Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 4.

Vermont

Bennington: Church Edifice, 125 Hillside Street, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Montpelier: Union School Auditorium, Park Avenue, 8 p. m., May 4.
St. Johnsbury: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 6.

Washington

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, Third and I Streets, 8 p. m., May 4. Radiocast Station KXRO, 1340 kilocycles.
Blaine: Blaine City Hall, 3 p. m., May 2.
Kirkland: Kirkland High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 3.
Seattle (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4709 Thirty-sixth Avenue, South, 8 p. m., May 4.
Seattle (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, One Hundred and Fourth and Dayton Avenue, 8 p. m., May 6.
Tacoma (auspices First Church, Lake Steilacoom): Lakewood Theater, Lakewood Center, 8 p. m., May 6.
Yakima: Church Edifice, Naches and A Streets, 8 p. m., May 7.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on May 23; June 27.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on May 2, 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on May 2, 16; June 6, 20.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 2, 16; June 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on May 2, June 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPSC, 1150kc, on May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 880kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on May 2, 16, 30; June 13, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 850kc, on May 16; June 30.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Camp for Boys Established 1921
Vigorous physical development—Opportunities for patriotic farm work and accredited courses in mathematics, auto mechanics, electricity, radio, and shop—along with fun and adventure of camp life in the north woods. Booklet, Arthur S. Huey, Director.
Homestead for adults under same management

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"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit"
Campers take part in all farm activities: can vegetables, raise some of own potatoes; woodcraft; shop; swimming; free riding; tennis; hiking in the Green Mts. 22nd year. $220 fee. Booklet.
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NORTH STAR FOR GIRLS
In sunny San Juan Islands near Puget Sound, 100 miles inland from ocean. Salt water swimming, sailing, deep sea fishing; riding, sports, hikes, Victory garden. Age units 6 to 18 years. Mature, trained staff. Camp Mother. Non-denominational. 9 wks. $270; 6 wks. $195. 9th yr. Folder. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carlton Henderson, 2930 Harvard N., Seattle, Washington.

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BEGINNING JUNE 21ST
For boys and girls—an out-of-door vacation on a 170-acre farm—30 miles from San Francisco. Horseback riding, tennis, swimming, hiking, barbecue suppers, camp fire games, craft-work, dramatics. Expert supervision.
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On Lake Champlain, New York
Happy, healthy summer for girls and boys, 6-18. Separate camps. Unexcelled facilities for riding, sailing. Individualized programs. Distinctive leadership. Scouting, camp craft, photography, sports. First Aid. Home Nursing. Victory gardens. 32nd season.
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White Mountains, Conway, New Hampshire
Boys and Girls 5-15. July 3-Aug. 28.
Ideal vacation place for your child. Private home atmosphere, camp activity. Hiking, Swimming, Gardening, Nature Study. Limited enrollment. Full season $130.
Write Mrs. Marian Dickson Covin, Dir., Bald Hill Farm, Conway, N. H., or tel. Boston representative—Kirkland 1212.

DESERT SUN CAMP
San Jacinto Mountains, Idyllwild, California
July 1-Sept. 1 Boys 6-12 Girls 6-14
A summer for your son and daughter full of joyous mountain activity (and relaxation). Riding, pack trips, hiking, swimming; other sports; dancing under direction Norma Gould. Crafts, etc.
Group co-operation and individual initiative are basic principles.
Write Desert Sun School, Meeca, California

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CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Buy Now for Spring and Summer
If you need more Nazareth underwear for the children this season we suggest that you buy it now—later may be too late to get the styles you want.
Quality is very important, so ask for and be sure to get Nazareth underwear—famous for fifty-seven years.
Styles for ages 1 to 16 years—at your retailers.
Nazareth Waist Co.
366 Broadway, Dept. M, New York
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POCONO PINES, PA. Girls 6 to 17. 18th Season. Mountain Camp 3 hrs. N. Y. Campers escorted from city. On private lake; sandy beach; cabins; boating, tennis, riding, arts and crafts, Y projects; nature study. CHICKAGAMI for BOYS, opp. shore of lake. Booklet "M."
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In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled, sympathetic leadership BOOKLET.
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220 BELT AVENUE ST. LOUIS, MO.

SEA PINES 37th Season. Four Age Groups 100 acres on Cape Cod Bay. Sailing, riding. Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Senarata unit for boys. Guest House. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, East Brewster, Mass.

Sox Open With Yankees; Braves Popular Outfit

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In the midst of the new ball confusion, the Red Sox come home to Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon for Boston's official American League opening. The usual ceremonies will prevail, supported by high state, city and service officials, and a squad of Marines to handle the flag raising.

What Hub fans had hoped might be a duel for first place, has fizzled to nothing more than another series in the exciting life of the Yankees. Unbeaten at the head of the league, despite a sour preseason showing in which they failed to win a single exhibition the Yanks today need strong field glasses to find the Red Sox, who have hit bottom with one triumph in four starts.

Hughson Ready

The man who accounted for that lone victory—Tex Hughson—will pitch tomorrow, arousing the suspicion that the cocky New Yorkers may be in trouble for the first time. The tall right-hander from the plains of Texas beat them four times a year ago as a freshman, with just one setback. The Yankee pitcher may be Ernie Bonham, Joe McCarthy's ace, who has not worked since the team's opener against Washington last Thursday.

A combination of weak hitting and unsteady pitching is to blame for the slow Red Sox start. You can blame the former on the dead ball, but not the latter. This 1943 Sox pitching staff should be as good or better than Joe Cronin has had at Fenway, certainly now that the ball is slower. Yet, in succession Joe Dobson, Yank Terry and Ken Chase have been batted out in rather boisterous fashion. Not one of them could make it close.

Doerr Hitting

Only Bobby Doerr is hitting over .300. The second baseman came home early today with a .313 average, thanks to the two hits he picked up yesterday while the Sox were losing to the Yankees in New York, 7-1. Cronin tried to get more punch by putting Jim Tabor in left field and leaving Skeeter Newsome, who had been hitting the ball hard in pre-season practice, at third base. With the high Fenway barrier to aim at, perhaps the boys will snap out of their slump.

The Braves made a host of friends over the week end in their inaugural series with the New York Giants. Although the Stengelless locals lost the opener on Saturday, they kept the outcome in doubt until the final man was retired. Yesterday they ran along about even with Mel Ott's charges until the eighth inning, when they blasted across four runs to clinch an 8-3 triumph.

Andrews Won

Co-managers George Kelly and Bob Coleman unveiled Nate Andrews and the heavy-set right-hander from Syracuse scattered seven Giant hits after a shaky start.

Two newcomers, Joey Burns and Charley Workman, have caught on as immediate favorites. Burns is hitting a cool .500 and yesterday electrified the crowd by stealing home. Workman, a big lefty, is pounding along at a .714 pace in the batter's box. It may be some time before these boys are chased from their newly found berths. Their defensive work has looked adequate, if not brilliant.

However, the spotlight at Braves Field is not monopolized by rookies. Chet Ross has a fine .375 average on the comeback trail, including a double, a towering homer and three runs batted in. If Ross and Workman can keep hitting until Ernie Lombardi gets in shape, the Braves will win a few games.

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Briefs . . . Today is an open date in both big leagues . . . Tomorrow the Braves open a three-game series at the Polo Grounds with, of course, the Giants . . . The Fenway series for the Sox and Yanks runs through Thursday, with all single dates. . . Cronin is using young Roy Partee a lot behind the plate . . . Tom Yawkey will be in town tomorrow for the opener . . . Mel Ott is still a tremendous threat with a bat . . . Ditto in regard to Bill Jurges as a shortstop . . . The Giants look shaky on the mound and at first base.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
Cincinnati	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Pittsburgh	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Boston	1	1	.500
New York	1	2	.333

American League

New York	3	0	1.000
St. Louis	2	1	.667
Cleveland	3	2	.600
Washington	3	2	.600
Detroit	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Chicago	1	2	.333
Boston	1	3	.250

Assuming New Role at Game

Associated Press

Watching Instead of Playing

Watching the Boston Braves-New York Giants game at Braves Field Sunday were these former pro stars of last year—left to right, Johnny Sain of Havana, Ark., Braves pitcher; Johnny Pesky of San Diego, Calif., sensational Red Sox shortstop, and Buddy Gremp, ex-Braves utility man. The trio have completed their preliminary Navy Air Cadet training at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., and are awaiting further orders. Pesky has not received his uniform yet.

Church Group Substantiates Jews' Killing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—The suffering of the Jewish people in Europe is "beyond anything the civilized imagination can picture," the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America declares in a research bulletin made public here today to provide information for the guidance of Christian Churches in observing a "Day of Compassion" for the Jews on May 2.

Entitled "The Mass Murder of Jews in Europe," the bulletin is a digest of evidence collected in many quarters concerning the treatment of Jews in German-occupied Europe. The publication holds that the Nazi regime has pursued an anti-Jewish policy not merely of discrimination but of deliberate extermination.

Earlier Policy

The earlier Nazi policy had been one of subjecting Jews to various indignities and civic disabilities, but in later months and years the anti-Semitic has included forced labor, deportation, and even massacre, the bulletin stresses. Of the approximately 600,000 Jews in Germany in 1939, it is estimated that not more than 40,000 remained at the end of 1942, it adds.

"The reports about the treatment of the Jews in Europe are so full of horror that many people assume they are merely 'atrocity stories,'" Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary of the Federal Council, said. "The Federal Council's study of the evidence was undertaken for the purpose of finding out whether the reports are authentic and trustworthy.

"Although the censorship imposed upon the Nazi-occupied countries is so rigid that it is impossible to secure anything like complete information, the examination of the evidence by the Council's Department of Research and Education compels belief in the substantial accuracy of the reports which have come from Europe. It is impossible to dismiss the reports as 'atrocity stories.' When the full story is known, the actual facts may utrn out to be worse than the fragmentary reports have indicated."

Moral Support Urged

The bulletin also contains a statement adopted by the Federal Council's Executive Committee urging "Christian people throughout the country to give their moral support to wheatever measures afford promise of rescuing European Jews whose lives are in jeopardy."

The Council proposed that Christians "offer financial assistance for the support of refugees that neutral governments may receive from areas under Nazi control . . ." and that "the United States and Britain provide places of temporary asylum to which refugees whom it may be possible to evacuate may be removed, with the understanding that they will be repatriated after the war or be provided with permanent homes in other areas."

East Coast Faces Shortage As Hard-Coal Output Lags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 26—The Government fixed quota of 63,000,000 tons of anthracite for 1943 to keep the Atlantic Seaboard in fuel will not be met, production figures since the beginning of the year indicate.

For the first 16 weeks of the year, anthracite production is only running 3 to 4 per cent above last year, although mines now are operating on a six-day week. Most of the working schedule in 1942, when an estimated 58,000,000 tons were produced, was on a five-day basis.

The main reason for estimates that the quota will not be met is the manpower shortage. Employed last year in the production of anthracite were 80,707 workers. That number has since decreased by 3,000 and the decline continues.

Behind Schedule

At present, the industry is 40 days production behind in meeting market demands. In order to keep the Atlantic Seaboard warm next winter, the anthracite industry could use 20,000 more men.

A survey of the reasons for the shortage of manpower discloses that in the early months of selective service, anthracite was not classified an essential industry. As a result, local draft boards sent thousands of mine workers into uniform. The workers likewise were not frozen in their jobs and when the chance came for them to go to factories in war-production centers at much larger wages, many of them used it as a chance to get out of the hazardous mining industry. Thousands were siphoned out of the coal regions in this manner.

Young men for the last decade and longer have avoided entering the mines where their fathers and grandfathers worked. As a result, there has been a much smaller supply of new workers for the mines. The young man coming out of high school today goes into the service.

Older Workers Left

The mine workers left here are of the older group. Many of these older men cannot work at top speed five and six days a week over any extended period. Their only respite is to take a day off once in a while. Absenteeism due to laziness, strikes, overindulgence in alcoholic liquor, etc., is minor here.

Still another underlying cause can be the fact that mine workers are among the lowest-paid skilled workers in the nation today. Thousands of them work for a little more than $5 a day. Out of this come deductions for supplies needed in work, taxes, and 10 per cent for War Bonds, which slice their income considerably.

This is a brief picture why New England and other Atlantic Seaboard states likely will be colder next winter than they were in 1943.

Friends of German Freedom Offer Plan for Peace Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Five recommendations for the treatment of a defeated Germany in order to assure a durable and lasting peace, were advanced by the American Friends of German Freedom here today. The proposals, made public by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Chairman of the group, are:

1. Liquidation of the Nazi party and all its peripheral organizations and the entire Nazi state administration.
2. Immediate designation and sentencing of the war criminals—all those guilty of the Hitler atrocities both at home and abroad.
3. Liquidation of the industrial cartels and agrarian monopolies, especially the great Junker estates, "because they were the transmission belts of the Nazi war plans."
4. Release of all anti-Nazi prisoners.
5. Development of self-government by local councils of the common people—groups representing pre-Nazi workers', farmers, religious and cultural organizations.

Appeals for the dismemberment of Germany, the anihilation of all Germans and other "current fallacies" do not take recognition of the fact that "there are many persons in Germany who pray for a United Nations victory," the Committee declared, stressing that such statements aided Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels in his domestic propaganda.

The Committee predicted that the Nazi regime would have to be defeated before any revolution started in Germany.

"There will be total economic breakdown when Hitler-inflated continental economy is punctured," the statement continued. "There will be complete paralysis of the German political parties. There will be nobody to take over when the Party regime explodes.

"It can be assumed that the economic breakdown will be much more abrupt, much deeper, and will leave Germany in a much more helpless position than did the breakdown in 1918."

Among members of the American Friends of German Freedom are Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University; Thomas Mann, anti-Nazi German author; Dr. Frank Kingdon, former President of the University of Newark; William Allan Neilson, former President of Smith College, and Lewis Mumford, author.

Drake Relays Better Penn In 10 Events

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—The Drake Relays, with competitors limited to undergraduates culled primarily from the Middle and Southwest, bested the athletes at the Pennsylvania Relays in 10 of the 16 events common to both carnivals.

The Quaker attraction drew its performers from southern, eastern and midwestern colleges and from the armed forces. Athletes representing service camps bagged four Pennsylvania firsts with the discus tossing of Ensign Hugh Cannon being the best of the day at either party.

Seven Feet Better

Cannon, a former Rocky Mountain ace but now stationed at the Staten Island Navy Base, spun the plate 160 feet, 2 inches to overshadow the 153.48-foot effort of Nebraska's Howard Debus at Des Moines.

Drake athletes were superior in five of the nine individual events contested last week end and contributed Pete Watkins of Texas A. & M. as a record breaker. Watkins, leaping 6 feet 8 inches, wiped out the 21-year-old Drake high jump mark.

The midwestern spectators saw five of the fastest relay finishes among the seven that were on both programs. Three of the Drake best were furnished by Illinois runners and the remaining pair by those from Misouri. Penn's two best, in the two and four-mile events, were by Michigan and Notre Dame, respectively.

Biggest Margin

Notre Dame, anchored by the great Ollie Hunter in the longer race, piled up the biggest margin of the day by hitting the tape in 17:54.3, more than 37 seconds less than the time required by Illinois at Drake.

Hunter also gave the Quakers one of their points in the two-mile individual event, trotting the distance in 9:24 compared with the 9:31.4 turned in by Jerry Thompson of the University of Texas. Both, however, were outrun by Greg Rice, former Notre Dame star, who was clocked in 9:12.2 at his outdoor debut in a special race at Philadelphia.

The comparison of common events:

Pole Vault—Pennsylvania, won by A. Richmond Morcom, New Hampshire, 13ft. 6in.; Drake, three-way tie for first at 13.

High Jump—Drake, Pete Watkins, Texas A. & M., 6ft. 8in.; Pennsylvania, Corp. Joshua Williamson, Camp Pickett, Va., 6-6¾.

Broad Jump—Drake, Ralph Tate, Oklahoma A. & M., 24ft. 7¼in.; Pennsylvania, Eulace Peacock, Manhattan Beach Coast Guard, 24ft. 1in. 1in.

Shotput — Drake, Elmer Aussieker, Missouri, 51ft.; Pennsylvania, Bernard Mayer, New York University, 50ft. 3¾in.

Discus—Pennsylvania, Ensign Hugh Cannon, Staten Island Navy, 160ft. 2in.; Drake, Howard Debus, Nebraska, 153.48ft.

Two-Mile Run—Pennsylvania, Ollie Hunter, Notre Dame, 9:24; Drake, Jerry Thompson, Texas, 9:31.4.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Drake, Ralph Tate, Oklahoma A. & M., 14.6; Pennsylvania, Harrison Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace, 14.8.

100-Yard Dash—Pennsylvania, Harvey Kelsey, Princeton, 09.8; Drake, Joe Shy, Missouri, 10.

Javelin—Drake, Howard Debus, Nebraska, 198.9Sft. Pennsylvania, J. Garland Adair, Brooklyn Navy Yard, 189ft. 9½in.

440-Yard Relay—Drake, Missouri, 41.9; Pennsylvania, New York University, 42.7.

Half-Mile Relay—Drake, Missouri, 1:27.6; Pennsylvania, Army, 1:28.2.

Mile Relay—Drake, Illinois, 3:19.6; Pennsylvania, New York University, 3:20.6.

Two-Mile Relay—Pennsylvania, Michigan, 7:56; Drake, Illinois, 8:01.7.

Four-Mile Relay—Pennsylvania, Notre Dame, 17:54.3; Drake, Illinois, 18:31.2.

Sprint Medley—Drake, Illinois, 3:29.2; Pennsylvania, Michigan, 3:29.7.

Distance Medley Relay—Drake, Illinois, 10:18.6; Pennsylvania, Notre Dame, 10:23.2.

Craft Is Ensign

KANSAS CITY (AP) — Harry Craft, former Cincinnati outfielder now with the Kansas City Blues, has been sworn into the Navy as an ensign. He will report to Chapel Hill, N. C., May 24.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 24

Springfield 7, Wesleyan Pre-Flight 1 (five innings).
Boston College 17, Boston University 1.
Amherst 4, Brown 1.
Cornell 3, Pennsylvania 1 (1st game).
Pennsylvania 5, Cornell 1 (2nd game).
Yale 13, University of Connecticut 3.
Harvard 6, Northeastern 4.
Bowdoin 15, Colby 11.
Trinity 4, Worcester Tech 3.
New Hampshire 13, Maine 1 (1st game—seven innings).
New Hampshire 8, Maine 0 (2nd game—seven innings).
West Point 3, Lafayette 1.
Springfield 11, Wesleyan 0.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Bob Quinn Has a Question

This new 1943 baseball, the most discussed weapon in the realm of sport at present, has stirred up more than a row of goose eggs on the scoreboard and excited comment from the grandstand and press box. The magnates, it seems, are beginning to ask questions.

"I'm going over to New York with my ball club," said Bob Quinn, President of the Braves, "and I'm going to find out just why the National League allows some clubs to play with the new ball and others with leftovers from last year.

"There's a rule in the big leagues that all clubs must use a uniform ball,—and the 1942 and 1943 balls certainly are not uniform. I'm going to exercise my right as a club official and insist that this rule be enforced," Quinn concluded.

Used 1942 Ball

The Braves' prexy was referring to the story, out of Brooklyn on Sunday, that the Dodgers had used 1942 pellets in the late innings of their Saturday game with the Phillies. It is no mere coincidence that the Brooks scored six runs in the eighth inning to blast the contest beyond reach of the Phils. It is not known in this corner whether or not the Brooklyn club had the permission of the league President, Ford Frick.

However, in the American League, where the 1943 ball has been used exclusively, some of the boys have shot holes in the theory that the pellet needs fixing. The Senators, for instance, piled up 19 hits and 12 runs in one game with the Athletics Sunday. The Pirates and Cubs had a combined total of 20. The Athletics made 17 in beating the Red Sox on Saturday. It may be, after all, that lack of condition is the real story behind the failure of most hitters to get going.

Yankees First

The first week of the season found the Yankees on top of the American League with three victories and no defeats. One of their triumphs was a sparkling one-hitter by Spud Chandler, who throttled every Senator except the first one to face him, Ellis Clary, rookie third baseman. The Browns, true to pre-season predictions, are right behind the leaders. They are not hitting, but who is? Luke Seweli has had a couple of well pitched games from Hollingsworth and Niggeling.

The National League clubs are closely bunched, with the Dodgers holding a slight edge. But, of course, the schedule favors the Brooklyn boys in the early stages of the race. Five of Leo Durocher's first seven dates are with the eighth-place Phillies, who have not yet shown signs of new-found strength.

The world champion Cardinals are starting off like hitless wonders. Their pitching is everything the league imagined it would be, but Billy Southworth . . . like a few other managers . . . is having trouble pushing across runs.

Individual honors belong to Jim Bagby, who has pitched and batted Cleveland to a pair of wins, and, of course, Chandler with his one-hitter. Cincinnati's Johnny Vander Meer has allowed just six hits and one run in 20 innings, yet is no better than one and one in the won and lost column. For the moment, the hitters are taking back seats.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Takes Oberg Trophy

Appropriately enough, Harvard's Dave Noyes, President of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association, won the first Rudolph O. Oberg Trophy yesterday as he skippered his Crimson dinghy to victory in Class A of the Greater Boston intercollegiate championships on the Charles River Basin. M. I. T., captained by Harold Boericke, was second, and Northeastern—donor of the trophy, was third.

The Crimson was also victorious in Classes B and C, with George O'Day the skipper in the former and John Burton in the latter.

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The Suburban Twi League will start its 12th season next Sunday afternoon. Malden City Club, defending titleholders, will be at home to Malden Twi, a new team. The following Sunday the other three league outfits will swing into action, with the Martin Club of Everett facing the Maher Club of Waltham in Everett, and the Notre Dame Club of Cambridge host to Malden Twi. Two league franchises are still open for any team interested.

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Coach Bert Haines, subbing for Navy Lieut. Tom Bolles, saw his inaugural Harvard crew continue the Bolles tradition of winning when it nosed a threatening M. I. T. crew last Saturday over the Henley distance on the Charles. Although only one man, Schofield Andrews, was left from last year's outstanding eight, Harvard had enough drive in the last 16th of a mile to eke out a 20-foot victory. The Crimson rows against Cornell, Penn, and Navy next Saturday in the Adams Cup Regatta at Philadelphia.

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Little Dom Di Maggio, always a smart center fielder, proved himself just as smart with his textbooks when he led the list of Navy men competing for promotion to the rank of chief specialist at Norfolk, Va., last week end. Needless to say, Dom got the promotion.

That was rude treatment to say the least handed the Boston University Terriers by the baseball exponents from neighboring Boston College Saturday. The Eagles got 15 runs in the first inning and eventually won 17-1. B. C.'s Jack Killory got three hits in that inning to tie a world's record established back in 1883. In the first frame 19 Eagles went to bat and pounded out 10 hits.

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Briefs: Northeastern scored a run to tie up its game with Harvard at 4-4 Saturday, only to see the Crimson pull away to 6-4 victory with two runs in the 10th . . . Bowdoin is leading in the State of Maine series, its 15-11 win over Colby being its second straight in league play . . . Amherst opened its baseball season with a 4-1 triumph over Brown . . . Although no official tabulation was kept Harvard was adjudged the winner over Northeastern and Holy Cross in an informal track meet at the Stadium . . . Tufts outran Andover 62-44, although the prep school boys surprised by sweeping the discus and pole-vault marks . . . The Twilight Four-Ball Golf League will be limited to a series of field days this summer. Member clubs are Brae Burn, Charles River, Weston, Commonwealth, Winchester, and Wellesley . . . Bruce Coffin, talented amateur, aced the 205-yard 14th hole at Salem Country Club Saturday. He used a No. 3 wood.

New Position

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Harold G. Roettger, Secretary of the Syracuse Chiefs since July, 1939, has resigned to accept a position with the Brooklyn Dodgers. He will be succeeded here by William B. McKechnie, Jr., son of the Cincinnati Reds' Manager.

Roettger's first job in baseball was with the St. Louis Cardinals under Branch Rickey, now General Manager of the Dodgers. McKechnie has been Secretary-Treasurer of the Birmingham club of the Southern Association for three years.

Ross Honored

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine Sergeant Barney Ross has been named the Page One sports figure of the year by the New York Newspaper Guild. He will accept his honor in a nationwide broadcast Friday night. Ross now is on a tour of war plants and will speak from Chicago.

W. and M. Leaders

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. (AP)—Bob Longacre, backfield ace from Johnstown, Pa., and Tex Warrington, center from Dover, Del., have been named co-captains of the William and Mary football team for the 1943 campaign. The Indians are defending champions of the Southern Conference.

BASEBALL
Opening American League Championship Season
Fenway Park Tomorrow 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. YANKEES
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2:95

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP) — Johnny Bulla, who gave up pro golf to become an airline pilot on the Atlanta to Brownsville, Texas, run, only gets in about one round of golf a week now, but he hopes to play in the Tam O'Shanter tournament if it's held this year. . . . Says John, "I hope George May has a big tournament with $15,000 prize money and the field consists of one man, Bulla." . . . The breath of scandal touched lightly on the Penn Relays Saturday when officials recognized Eddie Morgan, former Mercersburg Academy and Penn A. C. athlete, running on the Westinghouse Electric team that won the defense industry relay. . . . Someone remembered that Eddie didn't work for the company so the team was disqualified. . . . The electricians, apparently, didn't have the right kind of transformer.

♪ ♪ ♪

In a class with "sighted sub, sank same" is the report by an unidentified radioman of the bombing of an American destroyer during the early days of the war in the South Pacific. . . . The ship's anti-aircraft couldn't reach the high-flying Jap planes as they came over five times, so the Americans couldn't do anything but broadcast a running description of the attack, ending, "five runs, no hits, no errors."

♪ ♪ ♪

Private Glenn Stafford, former A. A. U. wrestling champ, tells his soldier pupils at Moore Field, Texas, that American wrestling has it all over the Japs' jujitsu. . . . As an undergraduate at Cornell College, Stafford once tossed the champion jujitsu grappler of the Philippines. . . . When the Dodgers busted loose with that 11-run splurge Saturday, the fans couldn't decide whether it was the old ball or just the same old Phillies.

♪ ♪ ♪

Whitey Gruhler, Atlantic City, N. J., Press: "In a poll at Fort Sheridan, servicemen voted Joe Di Maggio a better all-around center-fielder than Terry Moore. We think they're right, but the choice would have looked silly last October."

Hardy Reported Next President Of NHL Circuit

MONTREAL, April 26 (CP)—It was rumored in sporting circles today that Dr. W. G. Hardy of Edmonton, Alta., a former President of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, will be named President of the National Hockey League at the annual meeting of the loop here next month.

The post as chief of the league was left vacant by the passing of Frank Calder last winter. Mervyn (Red) Dutton has been Acting President of the league since.

Dr. Hardy is Chairman of the International Ice Hockey Association, the governing body of amateur hockey in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, and at present is on the staff of the University of Alberta at Edmonton.

Bob Ufer, Michigan half miler, is the son of Michigan's star half miler in 1916.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bob Feller, former Cleveland pitching ace, struck out 20 batters as Norfolk Naval Training Station defeated Wilson of Class C, Bi-State League, 8-2.

Three Years Ago

Al Blozis tossed shot 55 ft., 5⅜in. to beat Penn Relay mark. Also won discus at 154ft., 6½in.

Five Years Ago

Chicago Cubs ended Pittsburgh Pirates winning streak by defeating them 5-3 in 10 innings behind Tex Carleton.

Illinois Revives Caber-Hurling In Military Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—The ancient Gaels in their trials of strength were wont to throw the caber, which if you don't know, was a huge pole requiring a real man to heft.

Now the University of Illinois is reviving its use as one of the activities in a course in military athletics to develop physical fitness for service in the armed forces.

You don't just go to a sporting goods store and say, "Half a dozen cabers, please," so samples are being constructed from which a standard will be evolved. They will weigh from 35 to 60 pounds.

Members of the class will demonstrate throwing the caber, the running pole jump and obstacle course on Friday, May 15, following the State interscholastic track and field preliminaries at the stadium.

Wins No-Hitter For Fourth Time

NEWARK, N. J., April 26 (AP)—A no-hit, no-run victory, which most pitchers get only once in a lifetime, if ever, came to Rufus Gentry of the Buffalo Bisons yesterday for the fourth time in his professional career.

A righthander, Gentry pitched the Bisons to a 1 to 0 eleven-inning triumph over the Newark Bears in the first game of an International League double-header. He had pitched three similar classics in a two-year term with Winston-Salem in the Piedmont League.

Gentry's performance tied the International League record of 11 hitless innings set by Urban Shocked in 1916.

International League

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—International league standings:

Clubs	W	L	Pct
Syracuse	1	0	1.000
Buffalo	2	1	.750
Newark	2	2	.500
Baltimore	2	2	.500
Jersey City	2	2	.500
Toronto	1	1	.500
Montreal	1	2	.333
Rochester	1	4	.200

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

	W	L	Pct.
San Diego	6	2	.750
Portland	6	2	.750
Los Angeles	6	2	.750
San Francisco	5	3	.625
Hollywood	3	5	.375
Oakland	2	6	.250
Sacramento	2	6	.250
Seattle	2	6	.250

Give Children Vital Benefits of Camps, Parents Urged in N. Y. Camping Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Opening of Children's Camping Week here today was marked by an appeal by Wes H. Klusmann, newly elected President of the American Camping Association, for parents not on farms to send their children to camps this coming summer. Working in close co-operation with United States Government agencies, camps of the country have devised programs which are a vital part of the fight for victory, Mr. Klusmann said.

"All of us are aware that it is possible to win the war abroad and yet lose it at home," he declared. "We all are so concentrated on production and the training of men, both imperative to victory, that we must be careful not to lose sight of the things that are basic here on the home front. Among those basic factors are the problems of children in wartime."

Mr. Klusmann stressed that children want to feel they are doing something for their country and that summer camps will channel their play and their schedules into productive tasks.

"Victory gardens will occupy a prominent place in our camps," he continued. "Crop rescue work and conservation assignments are included, as well as health-building projects that will take advantage of discoveries of our Army and Navy training centers. Then, too, our camps have made plans to help youngsters play out the strains of war; to enjoy the comradeship of their own age and to learn, as Manpower Commissioner McNutt put it so aptly, 'what a precious thing it is to belong.'

"In regard to postwar problems, the camps were organized in their responsibility to educate children in the ideals of democracy and the new world meaning of freedom."

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Howard Pollet, Cardinals—Shut out Reds on five hits for 1-0 victory.

George Stirnweiss, Yankees—Made three consecutive hits, including a double, to lead assault on Red Sox.

Jack Kraus, Phillies—Pitched six-hit ball to lead Philadelphia to triumph over Dodgers.

Nate Andrews, Braves—Checked Giants with seven-hit hurling.

Ellis Clary and Alex Carrasquel, Senators—Former had perfect round at plate with four hits in first game and latter pitched two-hit shutout against Athletics in nightcap.

John Niggeling, Browns—Pitched four-hit ball over seven-inning route to beat White Sox.

Rip Sewell, Pirates—Whipped Cubs by keeping 10 hits spaced.

Jim Bagby, Indians, and Frank Overmire, Tigers — Former kept eight hits scattered and hit two-run triple to win first game of double-header while latter held Cleveland to five hits in capturing nightcap.

National League Clubs Take Lead Set by Dodgers

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Other National League clubs are falling into line behind the Brooklyn Dodgers in the use of the 1942 baseball pending the arrival of the corrected 1943 balls, President Ford Frick said today.

Frick said manufacturers had enough of the 1942 stock on hand to supply all clubs during the emergency and that today two clubs, which he declined to name, had ordered immediate shipment of the old balls.

The Dodgers, with a supply of the 1942 balls on hand when Frick sent wires to the clubs authorizing the use of such balls until the improved 1943 ball is available, used them in their Saturday and Sunday games.

Strohs of Detroit Win Another Title

PORT HURON, Mich., April 26 (AP)—The Detroit Strohs, world match game bowling champions, added another championship by winning the team event of the 40th annual Michigan Bowling Association tournament which concluded last night. The Strohs' total of 3,061 was best by 66 pins.

Other champions in the protracted tourney, which attracted nearly 4,000 competitors: doubles, Roger Overmyer-Fred Gardello of Detroit, 1,314; singles, Joe Beuhler of Owosso, 707; all-events, Mike Augello of Detroit, 1,997.

Shot Put Record

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 26 (AP)—Pretty Edith Klempau of Chile, who doesn't look as if she were an athlete at all, is the new holder of the South American shot put record for women.

At the thirteenth annual South American tournament last week she wiped out the five-year-old mark of Argentina's Ingrid Mello at 46.49 feet by throwing the ball 47.13 feet.

No Novelty

G. I. (Government issue) attire is no novelty to Maj. Clinton E. John, commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks (Mo.) reception center. Prior to World War I, Major John won the right to wear "G. I." on his sweaters as a football, baseball, and basketball star at Grand Island(Neb.) high school and college.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

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PHILADELPHIA, 6739 Emlen St. — Brand new apts., $55.00 and $60.50, incl. everything. Earle N. Barber, 8000 Germantn Ave. Cor. 8000.

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WANTED—Room and board for middle-aged man; quiet home surroundings; good food; Manhattan. Write Box D-4, Suite 1800, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN FOR GENERAL WORK IN RETAIL FUR STORE
Good opportunity for right young man to learn the fur business. Preferably between the ages of 16 and 17. Good wages. Permanent position. References.
EDWARD F. KAKAS & SONS, INC.
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WANTED—Porter, shipping clerks, stock boys; GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER—Plain light cooking, live out. Central Pk. W., 94th St. Good home; good wages. State age and experience. Tel. RI. 9-1137 or Write Box F-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEMOTHER for small group of adolescent girls in Boston. Telephone Cap. 9280 for appointment.

WOMAN, chambermaid-waitress; country; good home, good salary. SHIELDS, Glen Cove 4205. Box 733, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OFFICE MAN, public accounting experience, reliable and capable; over draft age; seeks responsible position vicinity of Boston. Box M-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ENGLISH lady, many years in Chile as teacher and principal in an Anglo-American school, desires employment where she could be most useful, preferably in Toronto. MRS. R. S. THOMSON, 91 Forest Hill Road, Toronto. Phone HUdson 9636.

SECRETARY-ASSISTANT, executive ability, tactful, poised, unusual and diversified experience. Write Box H-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, not to agate type. The minimum space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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BANGOR (Continued)

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Stewart Nelson
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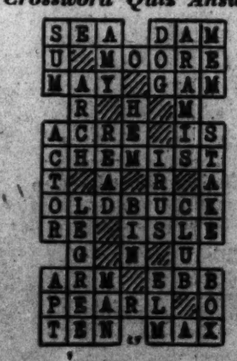
Concord, N. H.

Crossword Quiz Answers



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Press Incorporated
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GEORGE MASON HOTEL
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Specializing in GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
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CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Socks Can Be "Riveted" Chemically?

Probably ever since the advent of hosiery, users have looked and hoped for improvements which would result in longer wear without sacrifice of appearance.

One step in this direction is seen in "Kolok," a product of United States Rubber. Socks treated with Kolok have survived three and a half months of daily wear for 15 hours a day and have also endured 90 launderings during that period.

This excellent record for endurance was made possible by immersing the sock material in a bath of certain colloidal substances suspended in water. According to the chemists who devised the process, microscopically tiny particles of the colloidal substance "rivet" the fibers in the twisted threads so they resist wear. And, by a very fortunate scientific happenstance, the particles seem to select for their microscopic riveting the very points where the threads, if untreated, would be most likely to part under the strain of use.

Tests were made, in which one sock in each pair was treated with Kolok and the other was not. The untreated socks in the various test cases, wore out in 16 to 30 days, while the treated socks saw daily service for 106 days before the first one developed a hole.

The test covered army-type socks, cashmere socks, woolen socks, and wool-cotton socks. The untreated socks shrank up to 25 per cent in the course of the 90 launderings, while the treated socks shrank only to a 4 per cent maximum.

It is asserted that treating makes no difference in the "feel" of the socks, and that the socks will take dyeing and will wash just as well as untreated socks of the same material.—W. P. Keasbey.

Caption Contest

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the contest picture published on April 12:

"Every Dog Has His Day"
Juanita L. Ward, Washington, D. C.; Ellen S. Keith, Easton, Mass.; H. Stanley Keeve, Oneida, N. Y.; J. M. Seese, Strasburg, O.

"I'll Take You Home Again, Kit-leen"
R. Vaughn, Miami, Florida.

"Feline Felicity"
Mrs. Emily J. Pecker, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Katharine J. Hadsell, Waterloo, Iowa.

"Walking Matilda"
Mrs. Charles E. Bond, Spencerville, Maryland.

"That Certain Feline"
Benjamin Goldin, New York City.

"When It Rained They Never Complained"
Elisabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.

"Seeing Nellie Home"
Mrs. Alice R. Tapley, Boston; C. S. Mulks, Whitewater, Wis.

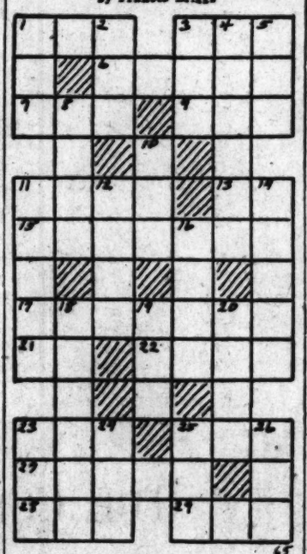
"Good Neighbor Policy"
Nancy A. DeGroff, Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.

"The Clinging Vine"
Mrs. M. E. Avery, Norfolk, Virginia.

"The Easter Parade"
Doris T. Gower, East Hartford; Mrs. Ethel P. Wood, Farmington; Jessie M. Rice, Plainville, Connecticut; Mrs. Nellie E. Henhoff, Mrs. Lydia A. N. Roland, Quincy, Illinois; Mrs. Nelle J. Wilcox, Evansville, Ind.; Mrs. Minnie E. Klemp, Leavenworth, Kan.; Mary Alice Toren, Muskegon, Mich.; Mrs. Helen Buchelt, St. Paul, Minn.; Rena M. Brown, Vicksburg, Miss.; Mrs. Ida Forney, Moberly, Mo.; Mrs. Leita W. Reeve, Oneida, N. Y.; Mrs. T. J. McLaughlin, No. Blenheim, N. Y.; Magdalene E. Tracy, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.; Anna E. Bronson, Fort Ewan, N. Y.; Mrs. L. Evelyn Sorensen, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Maude M. Edmondson, El Paso, Texas.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Annabel Lee lived in a kingdom by what?
5—A flashboard should remind you of a dam, gun, or fog—which?
6—Who wrote of Fransez, Vizan, etc.?
7—What is the "bounteous" month of Milton's poem?
8—What do you call a visit between whalers at sea?
11—4,840 square yards equal what?
12—Relate.
13—Sir William Ramsay was a noted general, chemist, or painter—which?
17—Who is the Laird of Monkbarns in Scott's "The Antiquary"?
21—Musical note.
22—Small island is what?
23—Branch.
25—Which is opposed to "Seed"?
27—What is a product of certain marine and fresh-water mollusks?
28—How many in half a score?
30—What is first name of Reinhardt, dramatist and theater director?

Down
1—The aggregate is what?
2—What was first name of Miss Lowell, American poet and critic?
3—Byron's famous "Boatswain" was what?
4—Who is mildest but keenest of Three Blackbeys?
5—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
6—A voussoir should remind you of a cost, play, or arch—which?
9—Border.
11—Maurice Evans gained fame as what?
20—To pursue.
14—What is any of longest foundation rods of a basket?
16—Who ran errands for Penelope's suitors?
18—Who is the slave dealer in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
19—What is a box or crib used for storage?
24—A cudgel is what?
25—Rowdy.
26—Adult male.
28—What tree has rough, doubly serrated leaves?
29—Curiously enough Flanders is open what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Coats of Arms of United Nations

19—Union of South Africa

This is the nineteenth article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

The coat of arms of the Union of South Africa was granted by royal warrant, September 17, 1910, the quarterings on the shield representing various sections of the country. The figure of Hope against a red field stands for Cape Colony. Her right arm rests upon a rock and she supports with her left hand a silver anchor. Two running black gnus represent Natal; and an orange tree growing upon an island stands for the Orange Free State. These two quarterings have gold backgrounds. A silver trek wagon against a green background designates the Transvaal. The crest is a red lion, his right paw resting on some blue and silver staves, banded together by a golden ribbon.

Supporting the shield are two African antelopes. On the right is a gemsbok with long sharp and nearly straight horns. To our left is a springbok or "springer" antelope, so named because of its agility and the habit of springing upward when alarmed or at play. This antelope has simple curved horns forming a lyre-shaped figure from the front. South Africa is especially rich in antelopes and they are said to represent on that continent the deer of other regions of the world.

Underneath the shield is a banderolle displaying the legend, "Ex Unitate Vires." (In Union There Is Strength).

(Tomorrow: Yugoslavia)

Garden Hint

"We needed a wheelbarrow for our Victory Garden—and we're saving shoe leather, too!"

"Digging for Victory"

Last year, British "Digging for Victory" gardens produced between 40 and 60 million dollars' worth of fresh vegetables.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939 by G. & C. Merriam Company

Anastasevskaya (ŭ-nŭ-stäs'-yĕf-skŭ-yŭ)—Town of Soviet Russia.

Bergamini, Admiral Carlo (kär'-lō bär'-gä-mē'-nē)—Commander-in-Chief of Italian Naval battle forces.

Camacho, Manuel Avila (mä-nwāl' ä'-vē-lä kä-mächō)—President of Mexico.

Cekhira (sä-kē'-rä)—Seaport of Tunisia.

Cheguimi (shä-gē'-mi)—Point on the Mareth Line.

Djebel Abiod (jä'-bäl äb'-yäd)—Heights in Tunisia.

Elio, Tomas Manuel (tō-mäs' mä-nwēl' ä'-lyō)—Foreign Minister of Bolivia.

El Maou (äl mou')—Location of an Axis airfield near Sfax, Tunisia.

Grasset, Dr. Raymond (rä'-mōN' grä'-sē')—Minister of Family and Health in the Vichy Government.

Ichazo, Maj. Gen. Antenor (än'-tä-nôr' ē-chä'-sō)—Bolivia's Chief of the Army General Staff.

Omurtak, Gen. Salih (sä-lē' ō-mōor-täk')—Head of a Turkish military mission to the Allied armies in Tunisia.

Zarat (zä-rät')—Town in Tunisia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Wide World

He's a Hi-Climber!

Here is the hardest and the most dangerous job in the logging business. It is termed hi-climbing. This rugged lumberjack, photographed in the State of Washington, climbs a forest giant to hang up rigging so other loggers can use it to run cables deep into the heavy timber and snake out to a stream or railroad the tremendous logs left by the tree fellers. The climber's first operation is to cut off the top of the tree so that the great branches will not snarl the rigging. Afterwards he hangs up a huge pulley on which the cables travel.

Brevities

Detroit News: While vague on the history of inflation, we believe it goes back to when the 5-and-10-cent stores boosted the limit to a quarter.

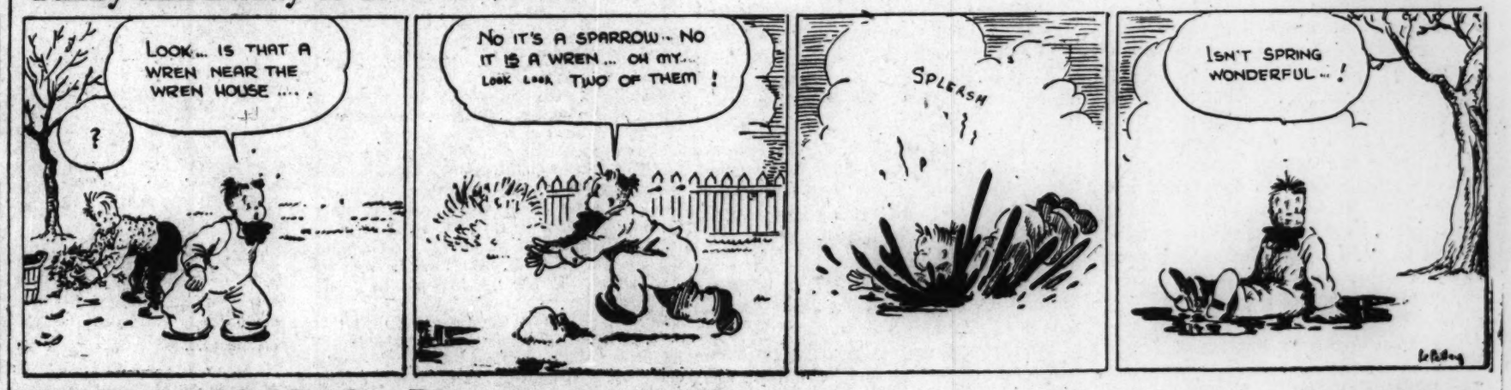
Punch ©: A Canadian lumberman in this country shaves with his ax. Safety-razor users should try this. We doubt if any wife could sharpen a pencil with an ax.

NEWS ITEM— CHICKEN FEATHERS ARE SCRUTINIZED FOR FOOD POSSIBILITIES BY DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

AM I EMBARRASSED!
REMEMBER, FRANCES, IT'S FOR THE GOOD OLD WAR EFFORT
Dept. of Agriculture
EVEN CHOPPED AND WITH MAYONNAISE I DON'T LIKE 'EM
EASY ON THAT FEATHER MATTRESS, FATHER - IT MAY BE OUR FOOD NEXT WINTER
OH, HORSE FEATHERS!
SINCE HE'S BEEN ON A FEATHER DIET HE DOES THAT EVERY TIME HE SITS DOWN
KUT-KUT-KUT-KUT K-DAW-KUT
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tweet, Tweet*

By Le Pelley


LOOK... IS THAT A WREN NEAR THE WREN HOUSE.....
?
NO IT'S A SPARROW.. NO IT IS A WREN... OH MY... LOOK LOOK TWO OF THEM!
SPLEASH
ISN'T SPRING WONDERFUL..!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Cleans That Up!*

By Rodgers

Well the "Shadow" and his friends took care of the spy, let T.W. out of the cellar and discovered ol' Pete locked up in the barn-
I found out later the "Shadow" never really disappeared he just decided to go telephone for help while I was still up in the attic searching for ol' Pete
"We decided you might not have time to call on us when the excitement started, so we've had our eyes on you and Pete all the time," wagged the Gloom Chaser's - which explained how they happened to be on the spot when I needed them most-
T.W. and ol' Peter seemed to feel a little sheepish about being locked in the cellar and the barn, so I never did ask them the details about that.!
"I'm going to see - that each one of you dogs gets a nice juicy bone, even if I have to use up every coupon in my own ration book!" - the "Shadow" told us
And that's exactly what he did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mr. Fixit*

By The Hagers

Said Mrs. Duckling, "I declare! My ducklings, three, have gone somewhere.
Their school books, caps, and lunch box, too, Each day around the room they strew."
Said I, "Your precepts, ma'am, no doubt Go in their duckling ears and out.
Suppose you leave it all to me. Improvement I can guarantee."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rumblings Over Scandinavia

Neutral reports on the diplomacy of belligerents are always subject to some discount. The Stockholm account of the removal of the American Legation staff from Helsingfors will therefore receive close scrutiny.

It is a picturesque account. It shows the Finns receiving a "hint" from the United States that American influence might be used with Russia to help Finland get out of the war on the best possible terms. It pictures the Finns taking this offer to Berlin for approval by the Wilhelmstrasse. It then suggests that Finland gave evasive answers to the United States, and that Washington, being irked, moved the Legation staff members from the Finnish to the Swedish capital.

It all has a rather E. Phillips Oppenheimish touch. But that does not make it impossible. Nor does the fact that it emanates from a neutral capital reduce the significance of this particular report. On the contrary, this fact broadens its significance. For it high lights Swedish interest in Finland's relations with Berlin at a moment when the Swedes themselves are having difficulties in the Nazi capital.

The report is not one which will increase Finland's reservoir of sympathy among the United Nations. It is not one which will comfort the Finnish people. It reflects a growing tension throughout Northern Europe, which may be a prelude to invasion, and it suggests that Sweden, like Ireland, knows whom it will be "neutral against" when things begin to get really tight.

The Swedes share that feeling of friendliness for Finland which Americans hold. The Swedes gave material assistance to Finland against Russia during the first chapter of the Russo-Finnish conflict, even at some risk to their own security. But the Swedes have evidently kept up with the times. They have felt the German arrogance. They have watched the course of the war. Now they are protesting against German mines in Swedish waters and against a German attack on a Swedish submarine. A Nazi meeting at Upsala precipitated violence among Swedish subjects.

Thus it may well be that Sweden is trying to add its own hints to those the Stockholm report describes as going to Finland from the United States. It is no secret that the United States is exerting pressure on Finland. The removal of the Legation staff is added pressure. It is plain that Northern Europe will yet play an important part in the war, and that the preparation of the ground there is being speeded up.

Neighborly Visiting

Had Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, done nothing more than shake the hands of Latin Americans and speak their own language to them in his trip to seven countries of the Pacific Coast, he would have greatly strengthened hemisphere friendship. Actually he did much more.

Some time may elapse before the full pattern of meaning is seen behind the overlapping trips to Latin America of the Vice-President and of President Roosevelt. Between them, they consulted with all except four Presidents of the southern countries from Mexico south to Chile along the Pacific.

President Roosevelt in Mexico referred to future consultations of Presidents as necessary and sure to come. Mr. Wallace at the end of his trip said he hoped to visit the Atlantic coast of South America, that is, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

In terms of tangible results, these presidential meetings have already brought an announcement by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico that economic accords with the United States will soon be published.

In the wake of Vice-President Wallace sprang up preparations for visits to the United States by President Rios of Chile and Bolivian President Peñaranda.

Bolivia decreed a state of war by executive action while Mr. Wallace was in the country. He professed surprise. Political opponents accused President Peñaranda of playing internal and international politics. Aside from those eddies, Bolivia's action carries South America more strongly into the current of the United Nations.

Sensitive Latin Americans respond to the warmth of friendship shown by the personal visits to their countries such as those of President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace. The wheel has rolled far since Cinderella of the South sat unnoticed in a corner. Things are on the move in the New World. The American regional association of nations, as President Roosevelt emphasized in Mexico, is a going concern.

Time in Tunisia

When France fell, in June of 1940, only about half of Africa remained outside Axis control. Even eight months ago, Rommel stood at the gates of Alexandria, key to Suez and British power in North Africa. Today all Africa is free except for a tiny toehold on the tip of Tunisia. In the last month the United Nations forces have taken twice as much territory as the armies of General von Arnim now hold.

These successes are encouraging, but do not hide the fact the rate of advance has slowed up since General Montgomery ran into the hills around Enfidaville. The largest gains have come recently from French, American, and British First Army sorties on the West. The Eighth Army appears to be gathering its feet for another spring designed to carry it through the mountain barrier and into the plain around Tunis. There the full weight of Allied armor can be used and should sweep out everything but the heavy defenses of the fortress at Bizerte.

Hitler is buying time in Tunisia, time to strike once more in Russia, time to prepare against Allied invasion in Europe. He is paying a high price, hundreds of planes including the huge six-motored Messerschmitt transports and their cargoes, not to mention half his ships that cross from Sicily.

The Allies, too, are purchasing time. By slower siege methods they might hope to starve out Axis forces. Instead they are pushing hard against strong defenses. One compensation is that they are training a striking force as no field maneuvers could train it. But they are willing to pay primarily because the clearing up of the Mediterranean will save millions of ton-miles for the ships that must supply that second front in Europe. And if that front is to make the most of the summer it must soon be opened.

"The Civilian Hand"

"Where he [Rommel] has failed—as in staying too long at El Alamein and at Wadi el Akarit—I detect interference of the civilian hand." Thus Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg, in analyzing the African campaign for this newspaper. It is not the first instance of fatal political interference with trained military men, nor will it be the last. Counsel by civilian authority, because it takes into consideration the broader picture, may often be vitally helpful, and direction sometimes is necessary. But most cases of civilian intermeddling with military strategy have had unfortunate results—for the overruled general and his forces.

Perhaps the most glaring American example of such civilian intervention was that of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, formed by the Radicals in Congress in the winter of '61-'62. This group continuously undertook to give a political cast to movements in the field. Its power forced the removal of McClellan's army from its strategic situation at Richmond's back door and the abandonment of the plan to take the Confederate capital—a plan which Grant had finally to follow two years later, after thousands of lives had been uselessly lost. To this committee's discredit also must be charged the incompetent Pope and Hooker.

Woodrow Wilson, in 1917, in opposing the appointment of a Joint Committee on Expenditures in the Conduct of the War, referred to a "very ominous precedent in our history which shows how such a supervision would operate." Those Civil War politicians constantly harassed the military and made Lincoln's task "all but impossible," in Wilson's words.

Happily, American politicians have not been able to gain control over the military in World War Two, although congressional interference with Army draft plans has at times threatened to hamper military operations.

At the moment, certain politicians and one group of newspapers are conducting a campaign for the diversion of men and matériel to the Pacific war zone. It would be tragic if their efforts were to succeed in hampering the principal aim of the war effort—the destruction of Nazi power in Europe, upon which all the United Nations leaders are agreed. It is obvious that the Allied leaders have had the benefit of the best military thought in devising global war strategy. As long as the enemy in the Pacific can be checked, every ounce of driving power must be devoted to the chief task on the other side of the globe. The politicians must be held in leash on the home front.

Pity the poor dog owners who can't teach their temperamental pets to eat dehydrated rations. Old Mother Hubbard had no more harrowing experiences.

Our Readers Say—

"What's Wrong?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Law and order! Are they the answer to the troubles of the world today? Can't we see by now that they alone will never rid the world of its evils? Can we not yet understand that no manner of man-made laws or no quantity of force man might conceive can ever give us the peace or security that all people of the world desire so much, much less freedom or happiness anywhere? We have put a lot of trust in these things but just what have they accomplished?

Consider how the integrity of the "home," foundation of our American life, has been dissolved; how prohibition was erased by bootlegging; how labor is being strangled by its own labor unions; how all governments in time resolve into more politics than justice; how we are fighting now to save what we fought for in the first war; how our present-day rationing is largely nullified by lack of co-operation and black markets; how youthful vandalism is destroying community peace, and the story goes on and on.

What's wrong? Is it not that we have not had faith in the right things? There can never be peace or security in the world without unity. And there never can be unity without love. Love alone gives understanding to people's hearts and minds and makes them one in purpose and thought. Love is the force that awakens the desire in hearts for good and beautiful living. It is the quality that causes one to choose the way of peace and security for all if informed as to what those ways are. Thus brotherhood is the only salvation of the world.

Brotherhood is the spirit that will cause the farmers of the world to raise all the food within their power. It is the spirit that will make the workers of all industries feel a sacred obligation to produce up to the maximum. It is the spirit that will cause the commercial world to respect ceiling prices and ration laws, and be willing to gain a little less that all may be more secure at the termination of the war. It will cause government and military officials to exercise extreme efficiency and economy that the world may not be crushed tomorrow by today's debt.

Brotherhood is the spirit that will bring all those who believe . . . to love our neighbors as ourselves.

Ralston, Wash. FRANCES RAY

"Plumbing Priorities"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I call to the attention of your readers an article in a recent edition of a Boston newspaper describing the suite of eight single and four double bedrooms and a large assembly room for men jurors that has just been completed on the 15th floor of the Suffolk County Court House? In the suite, washrooms with bath tubs, shower baths and lavatory facilities are available. Then for each room there are dressers, clothes trees, two rugs, armchairs and ashtrays. These furnishings will cost "about $1,500." But this is not all. It is expected the judges will vote the necessary money for recreational facilities in the assembly room, such as table tennis, checkers, chess, magazines, and cards.

All this intrigued me greatly. The furnishing cost of "about $1,500," even though purchased mostly from prison industries, is amazingly small for 16 beds, 16 hair mattresses, 16 goose feather pillows, 16 mattress covers, at least 6 bath mats, 32 bath towels, 32 hand towels, 16 bedspreads, 64 sheets and 32 pillow cases. Even with the jail laundry doing the washing, I suppose there must be a double supply of linen for the 16 occupants of the "suite." And then 2 winter blankets for each bed or 32 winter blankets, besides 16 summer blankets and what about bed puffs for zero nights? And don't forget the 32 rugs, 16 armchairs, 16 dressers, clothes trees, lamps, tables and ashtrays. Nor does this $1,500 include the "tables and chairs" and surely a rug or two, more ashtrays and more lamps in the 35 x 70-foot assembly room. No sum is mentioned as to the cost of labor and material involved in finishing "the suite," nor the cost of equipment.

This letter is not a criticism of these expenditures. I am only a little amused and very grateful that this opportune announcement is made, telling what Suffolk County has just done for its men jurors. It successfully kills the only remaining argument of the opponents of H. 250 now before the Legislature, the bill making women liable for jury duty.

Surely, if Suffolk County can do all this and overcome the vexing problem of "plumbing priorities" for its men jurors, any county can provide a small and convenient "powder room" for women jurors connecting with the jury room. Or will the slogan of the opponents be "Fifteen hundred dollars plus (??) for men—but not one cent for women—jurors?"

Representative LESLIE B. CUTLER
Needham, Mass.

"Old Man of the Sea"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor the other day was published a map of Tunisia, showing the approximate battle line at that time. I clipped out the map for reference beside my radio, and was struck by the portrait of "The Old Man of the Mediterranean" looking off across the Straits of Sicily. Or perhaps it is Rommel beseeching more troops and more supplies from his Axis masters across the straits.

I enclose a tracing from this map, showing the Old Man as I found him. The chin, thick neck, and tapering head suggest—well, suit yourself. JOHN B. MAY

Cohasset, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie . . ."

Nostalgia in Marrakech

She sat at her table, the dark, sturdy, veiled young woman, behind six great bread loaves spread on a clean cloth. An oval matting over three poles broke somewhat the fierce burn of sun on the large market square of Marrakech. Disentangling myself from the hurrying press of natives, I had stopped, day after day, trying to get her consent to photograph, and each day our parley advanced a little: "Yes?" "No!"—"Yes?" "No."—"Sometime?" "Perhaps." I showed her that a little down the square the woman who sold powder-horns was even at that moment beckoning, and calling loudly that I photograph her. The veiled one answered that loquacity storms the ear, but modesty takes the heart.

With the click of the camera, her reserve melted a little. Her nature, she said, was to be friendly, but this wild Marrakech! . . . Alas! that she had come this far distance from Tunis, her home, a beautiful city where each merchant had his own small shop, and one was not obliged to sit in the open and rub against every which one to earn the bread. Her eyes above the veil smiled a little as she realized that she earned the bread by selling bread.

The souks of Tunis were *so* attractive. There was the street of the perfume sellers, that of the slipper makers, the street of the tailors, another for the saddlers, still another for the sellers of dry goods. Her own stall had been just beyond, in the street of foods. Then came the streets of the woodworkers and the embroiderers. Everything was in order, not scattered about every which where as in Marrakech.

There, the streets between the shops are narrow, just a step across to one's friends on the other side, and there is a ceiling of reeds stretched across from the roofs. Also there is not this constant rattling of things on wheels, for nothing wider than a barrow can pass, but only the quiet slow procession of little asses bringing fresh stock, their loads so big that you can see only their heads and tails.

* * *

To the cool of the souk, the same customers would come every day, and they would stop to talk a little, until in time one selected a few with whom she could speak in frankness and peace. And once a year there was the enjoyment of visiting one's relatives in the not far towns of Sousse and Kairouan, which provided a refreshment that remained a long time. In short, the life was as unlike as anything could be, to this open furnace of a square, full of snake charmers and fakirs of every sort, and where every person is in a great hurry to accomplish his business and then go to watch the entertainers. So much so, that the people of Marrakech even eat their meals while running.

She showed me her large silver bracelet, bright against her dark skin. That was a remembrance of Tunis, in a way, though it was made in Médénine. All the women of that part have the ambition to own one thing beautiful, a bracelet or an amulet. And for this they save every little copper coin, and slowly they exchange these for silver francs. She herself had been saving since a little girl.

Well, at long last came the time when she could go with other women to Médénine and watch the silversmith—sitting in the open against a wall, for there are no shops—see him light sticks of charcoal under her francs, and see them run into a little silver pool. Swiftly the silversmith worked, and in the matter of an hour there came into the world this bracelet which has given her many happy hours simply in contemplating it.

She looked about her with distaste. "The very name of this square has a bad odor. Djemaa el Fna, which equals in the French language, 'assembly of trespassers, or malefactors.' The natives never cease to tell of the many crimes that have occurred here, and of the hangings of men on almost every foot of the square. Such things to take pride in!"

In honesty she must say, however, that there is one good thing about Marrakech. She delights to listen to the reciters, who are the best of anywhere. These venerable men, with their splendid voices, unfold the mysteries of some ancient tale in such a manner that one's surroundings fall away, and the whole body is transported to those days of which the teller of tales speaks. In that moment, it is no difficult matter to feel that one is walking among those people that the story-teller describes.

Aside from this, her own Tunisia had everything. But she must travel. . . . Persons should see those roses in Tunisia! And geraniums almost as big. Poppies and hyacinths in the spring that hid themselves behind veils of ferns. Orchards of apricots and mulberries. Gazelles and antelope that came down from the higher places in cold weather and with their large eyes asked for food.

Then there were the more sober things, but also satisfying, like when one watched the fishers of sponges—or those other fishermen who hauled their nets from the sea, filled with sardines and anchovies. One liked to watch, too, in the street of the dyers, the men coloring soft leather which would be made into many beautiful things. Or again, in some peaceful corner, men would be weaving straw hats, or making baskets.

* * *

And when she remembers those early mornings, she could cry. In the springtime, especially, one walked out a little into the countryside, before the market opened, to watch the sun rise. One walked among the large plantations of olive trees and the great spreads of new green wheat. Under these conditions, no matter how frequently one has seen it, there is always new joy in being a part of the sunrise. The few people who are out at this hour are also a part of it and become a part of you, as if the whole morning has been created for only these few. At first there is the coolness of the mist, and the fields breathing sweet. The sky is so gentle, the air calm and pleasant. Then, slowly, the sun comes out and pours his smile over everything.

Such was only a small part of the loveliness on which she had turned her back! And this took no account of the friendly people, who were an entirely different race. On her veil there appeared suddenly two tear-drop spots. "Homesickness," she said, "is a thing that chops the heart into fine pieces. Now, I could listen with ears out wide to that wise old man in Tunis who told the restless ones that if an ass goes traveling, he will not come home a horse." GUIDO ROSA

The Wide Horizon

The WPA Had Something

By Laura Haddock

The Work Projects Administration—that frequently abused agency of Federal relief—passes into official limbo this month. To a large proportion of the citizenry it was no more than a lazy man's haven, symbolized by a laborer leaning on his shovel. But, as is so often the case, this group activity turns out, upon close examination after the event, not to have been entirely black. In places, indeed, it shone with great brightness.

One of its brightest aspects was the Clothing and Equipage Reclamation Division—the C. & E. Shops. Supervised by public-spirited, capable civilians, the division saved the taxpayers thousands of dollars merely by performing for the Army the kind of repairing, refurbishing, and remaking of clothes and equipment that takes place every day in the individual household. In other words, the WPA pioneered in something which the Army plans to take over officially. The WPA provided the laboratory, as it were.

Heretofore, the attitude in the United States Army has been—and with many good reasons to justify it—that economy is potentially dangerous in wartime, and not necessary anyway, since "there's always more where that came from." Now not only the United States but Germany have found in the present war that the theory no longer holds water. Germany is known, for example, to have developed extraordinarily efficient repair units traveling with its army in North Africa, and some Army officers here believe the unit was a big factor in Rommel's earlier successes in mechanized warfare in Tunisia.

* * *

WPA was first given the task of trying out what could be done in this direction, and throughout the country shops were set up and women employed to run sewing machines and laundries and do other types of repair. Shoe repair shops came into being, manned by "unemployables" from civilian life. The blind did their bit by reknitting the fingers of Army gloves that had worn out. With little fanfare and much efficiency the WPA in the First Service Command alone saved thousands of dollars each month.

Instructions were prepared in minutest detail to bring about uniformity among the various shops. Even sizes of thread and needles were specified, as well as the types of sewing machines proper for each operation. Detailed instructions for conversion of old style uniform coats to new, and for tailoring and repairing of shirts, tunics, tents, leggings, and equipment generally were issued. There were complete facilities described and methods specified for sterilizing and remaking worn mattresses. Briefly, all the data a group needed to open a series of shops was made available. It was a most completely developed and workable plan.

One instance of the kind of task undertaken successfully by WPA while it was engaged on this reclamation work was the sterilizing, cleansing, and renewing of a shipment of parkas and fur boots received one morning in Boston from Army bases in Iceland. Not only was the work done thoroughly but, by ruthless slashing of all red tape, it was completed by the following day in time for reshipment to Iceland on the next boat.

Undoubtedly in many fields WPA was honeycombed by political abuses, bureaucracy and leaf-raking pauperism, but in the Reclamation Division people were trained to do useful work and methods of conservation were developed which will prove of real value.

* * *

Now the Army itself will take over where WPA left off. The Army will be able to do the job on a larger scale partly because personnel and wages will no longer be an item to be considered. Moreover the Army will have command of premises and equipment beyond what WPA had. However, it plans, so responsible officers declare, to use as much as possible of the so-called "unemployable" labor that used to benefit from WPA. Most of the sewing will be done by women from civilian life, and as many of the former WPA employees as can qualify under civil service will again be given jobs.

The Army, we are told, has great plans along this line. Key officers have been mulling over the idea of reclamation for years and with many of them it has become a pet project—as it well deserves to do. Now that they have begun to put their thought to it, they are finding countless ways to make new garments from old, to use still valuable woolen cloth, rather than sell it for rags as was the policy in the last war, and to repair shoes and launder dungarees just as they would if they were back home.

But WPA paved the practical road. Many a lesson in practical procedure was learned while WPA was doing the pioneering.

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